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# Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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January



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**ZIG-ZAG**  
**AUTOMATIC STROPPER**



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Makes every shave a delight. No matter what safety razor you use, it will put a perfect, keen shaving edge on the blade in less than a minute. It pays for itself in a very short time, stops the torture of dull blades and the expense of buying new blades every few months.

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# Leslie's

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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**Next Week's Issue**

Dated February 2d, 1911

**INSPIRING WORK OF WAVERLY HOUSE**—What Jane Addams is to settlement work in Chicago, Miss Maud E. Miner is to New York. Starting as a probation officer in the night court in the metropolis, this young college woman is doing invaluable service in the reformation of homeless and wayward girls. Miss Maibelle H. Justice, a New York newspaper writer who has been making a thorough study of Miss Miner's work at Waverly House, writes a most forceful story upon this little-known settlement work for this issue.

**THE GIRL WITH THE BIG, BLACK EYES**—An unusual short story of modern business life, by J. George Frederick.

**DOWN WASHINGTON WAY**—Some fresh and entertaining gossip of the inner circle at the national capital. These sidelights on national affairs are written by our Washington correspondent, Robert D. Heinl. They give several very intimate glimpses of history in the making.

**THE GREELEY CENTENNIAL**—Quaint cartoons and photographs reprinted from the Grant-Greeley campaign. These sketches bring back in a most vivid manner the tumultuous days of that great political struggle.

**UNDER THE SIGN OF THE OPERA GLASS**—Miss Harriet Quimby has the reputation of being the most entertaining writer in the theatrical world. Those who are interested in stageland topics will find her criticisms and descriptions of current plays of more than passing interest.

**CURIOS AND ODDITIES**—LESLIE'S leaves a standing order with its great army of photographers extended around the world for photographs of the unusual. We will print a page of these freak snapshots in this issue.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY"

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Oliver Wendell Holmes    J. D. White    Joseph McKenna    William R. Day*

# FIRST PICTURE OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT AS NOW CONSTITUTED

This photograph, which is the only one taken of the entire Supreme Court since 1899, was autographed by the justices especially for Leslie's Weekly.

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# Leslie's

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



"In God We Trust."

CXII.

Thursday, January 26, 1911

No. 2890

### What Is a Monopoly?

THE United States Supreme Court is trying to answer the question, "What is a monopoly?" The muck-rakers and the yellow press are constantly talking about the suffering caused by oppressive monopolies. Trust-busters and railroad-smashers are all pointing their guns at "monopolies," yet no one appears to be able to tell what a monopoly is. This curious fact was brought out in the reargument of the government's suit against the American Tobacco Company before the Supreme Court at Washington recently. It was alleged that under the Sherman anti-trust law the Tobacco Company was a monopoly. The counsel for the government who argued the case against the company became greatly embarrassed, we are told by the news reports, when he was asked bluntly by Justice Day for an explanation of what the law means by the word "monopolizing."

The American Tobacco Company had been denounced as a lawless, gigantic conspiracy in restraint of trade. It has been defended as a model industrial concern that had increased business, given comfortable dividends to investors and raised the price of leaf tobacco, to the great pleasure and profit of the tobacco farmers. In answer to the question of the court, the attorney for the government said that the Sherman anti-trust law intended to prevent interference with the free flow of competition and commerce between the States and that any combination sufficient to interfere with this free flow was within the province of the law as an obstruction of commerce.

Justice Day inquired, "Do you maintain that it takes fifty-one per cent. of a trade to effect a material obstruction?" The answer was unsatisfactory. Justice Holmes asked, "Do you think that to buy out a man and make a covenant with him that he will not engage in the same business in a certain time is unlawful?" Again the answer was unsatisfactory. The attorney for the government explained to the court that he thought it would make a great mistake if it attempted to decide in the Tobacco case all that the Sherman anti-trust law means. He added, "There is a borderland out yonder into which it is not necessary to go." Chief-Justice White at once inquired, "Where is it?" and pertinently suggested that where there was a borderland there was a border. Justice Lurton wanted to know if counsel considered that the statute was opposed to "unreasonable" restraint. The reply was that "material and direct restraint was meant by the law rather than unreasonable." Counsel for the government seemed unwilling to explain to Chief-Justice White why small combinations would be unlawful and the greater one would not be.

Justice Holmes seemed anxious to know whether it was the duty of the court to fix the percentage of business that a combination might do to bring it within the definition of a monopoly and whether the proportion of business actually controlled or the question of the intent back of the combination was to be considered as the essential element to establish a monopoly. Said the eminent justice, "I want to drive you to one of the two points of the dilemma—intent or size. If you adopt intent as the essential element of the monopoly, then you would have to abandon the theory that the size of the combination or the amount of business it controlled was the determining factor." All that the prosecuting counsel could say was to refer to the former decisions of the court as covering the inquiry.

The news reports from which we cull these facts add that "as the grilling continued, Attorney-General Wickersham became very nervous." We do not wonder at it. At latest advices the trust-busters have not been able to clearly or satisfactorily establish, either for the benefit of the Supreme Court or the great American people, the real meaning of the word "monopoly" or "monopolizing" under the Sherman anti-trust law. It becomes more and more evident, as the business of the country continues to halt and prosperity to linger, that the Sherman law was the work of man and not an act of divine Providence.



### The First Great Aim of Forestry.

GIFFORD L. PINCHOT, commenting upon the plan of Governor Hughes for the conservation of water power which has been so splendidly developed in detail by the Water Supply Commission of New York, through the proposed great storage reservoirs at the head waters of streams, gives an admirable definition of the real aim of forestry. Says Mr. Pinchot, "The first aim of forestry is to grow the largest possible crops of lumber upon a given area in the shortest possible time, and to harvest the crop as

soon as it is grown, following it at once by a new crop on the same ground. This has little in common with the attempt to preserve the forests in their natural condition. That attempt should be abandoned, and the State should set out to improve the natural condition and harvest the yield." This is sensible conservation doctrine for New York or any other State, East or West.

In this State that fact has been overlooked, and we are told that there is to-day in the Adirondack Mountains over one hundred thousand dollars' worth of timber that has been permitted to decay and become valueless simply because, under the existing constitution, no one has a right to remove or sell a stick. The only use made of the State forest lands at present is as pleasure grounds for the comparatively small number of the more favored classes. This use may and should be preserved, but at the same time the State forests should be made to return to the taxpayers all the money which the forests can be made to earn. They should be preserved not simply as playgrounds, but as producers of timber, and to this end properly regulated cutting is essential. New plantings following the cuttings, each succeeding generation would thus be able to derive both pleasure and profit from our State forests.



### The Centenary of a Great Editor.

THE OBSERVANCES in memory of Horace Greeley, which will be held at Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y., where he resided for many years, on February 3d, the centenary of his birth, will attract national attention. As the founder of the New York Tribune in 1841, which he edited till 1872, near the close of his life, he was the best known and most influential journalist in the country during an especially critical period in the country's history. First as a Whig and then as a Republican, Greeley was a large figure in the stirring days immediately preceding the Civil War and for a few years after the close of that conflict. He was a reformer and path-blazer in many fields, but his most effective work was done in the fight to check the extension of slavery and to preserve the Territories for freedom. Greeley's faith in the future of the vast region on the sunset side of the Mississippi was justified even in a larger degree than he expected. For many years and until its enactment in 1862, he was a pronounced champion of the homestead law, which was a large factor in peopling the West. Among the farmers between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains the weekly and the semi-weekly Tribune in his day was a welcome visitor. His advice, "Go West, young man, go West," which he began to give long before the railways touched the Mississippi, was a powerful stimulus to the opening of the great wilderness empire stretching from Missouri and Iowa off to the Pacific.

One of the most interesting observances of February 3d which will be held anywhere is that which will take place at the city of Greeley, Col. That locality, which took Horace Greeley's fancy when he passed through the trans-Mississippi region more than half a century ago, has abundantly justified the confidence which he expressed in it. Counties and towns in other Western States were also named for him. When the myth of the Great American Desert, which stretched itself across the map of most of the region between Missouri's western border and the Cascade Mountains, discouraged immigration to that region, Greeley obtained evidences of its productiveness and gave them prominence in his newspaper. His own letters to his paper, which he wrote when traveling through the farther West, were widely read on both sides of the Atlantic and had a large influence in correcting the erroneous impression of its aridity. The more than a dozen States which have been erected in the West since he made his memorable trip through it and bore eloquent testimony to its riches in natural resources are a magnificent tribute to his prescience and courage. He was one of the sanest and most stalwart Americans of an era which was particularly prolific in men of large caliber.



### The Plain Truth.

DEEDS should tally with words, especially when a man assumes to be a statesman. Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, said before the City Club of St. Louis, "Reveal everything and the people will be just; conceal anything and make them jealous." Governor Wilson, in opposing the candidacy

of Mr. Smith for the Senate, said that before his nomination he was told by a friend of Smith that the latter would not be a candidate. Mr. Smith promptly challenged Governor Wilson to name the man. He charged that no one had been authorized to speak for him and that if any one had spoken he had spoken falsely. How did Governor Wilson meet this challenge? He met it by silence. Yet he said, in his St. Louis speech, "My personal ambition is to try to keep from getting behind anybody or to conceal anything." We are afraid that Governor Wilson is a mistake, if not a misfortune.

THE BITTERNESS with which some assert that every violator of the law should be punished; that laws were made to be obeyed and that there is never an excuse for infringing on the statutes, is utterly unjustified. If only the angels keep the divine commandments, how can fallible man be expected to observe laws made by equally fallible men. We always think of President Roosevelt as a lawgiver. Now he is charged with being a lawbreaker. No President has escaped a similar indictment. In 1906 a Secret Service stenographer was ordered to assist in an investigation President Roosevelt was making in connection with the work of the Indian bureau. The Interior Department paid \$193 for the expenses of the stenographer. The Comptroller of the Treasury decided that the stenographer had been appointed "without authority of law." Now Secretary Ballinger has recommended that Congress pass a special bill to provide for the payment of the stenographer's services. Such things are happening constantly. They do not in any way involve the majesty of the law or the good faith of those who administer it.

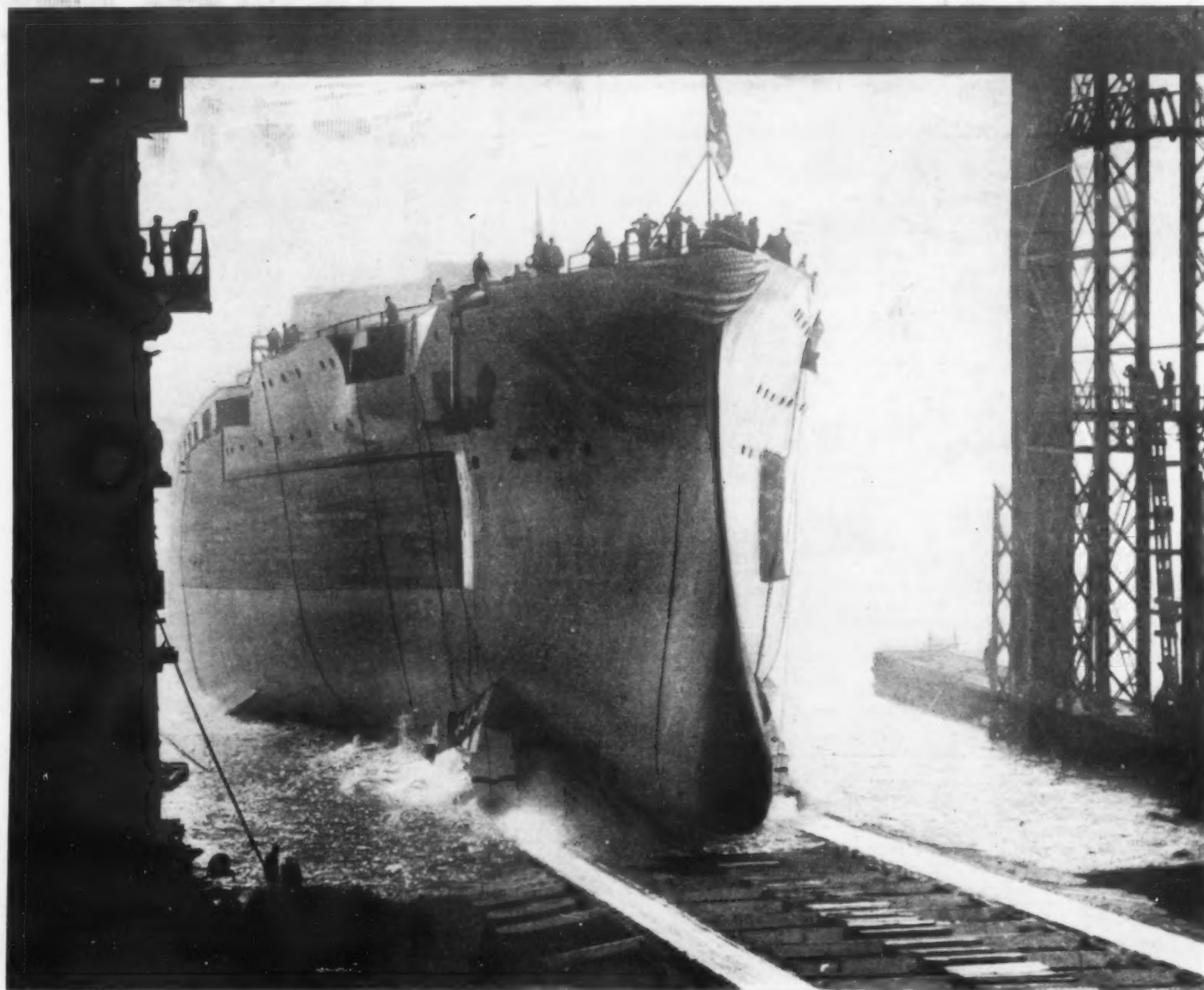
IT IS time that the business men—which means, of course, the workingmen, too, for they are all in business nowadays—should realize the real railroad situation. This is not a matter of conjecture, but of facts and figures. These show that the earnings of the railroads, while increasing in their gross amount, are declining in the net. The obvious reason is because the railroads have been increasing wages with a free and generous hand, paying the additional cost of everything that enters into the use of the railways in this era of high prices, while not permitted to slightly increase their freight rates. On the contrary, legislation and public sentiment seem determined to reduce the charges of the railways. Sixty-one railways in the West recently advanced the wages of their engineers ten per cent., which means an added annual expense of about \$5,000,000, with no compensating advantages. Meanwhile, all the great industries which depend upon the patronage of the railroads more than on any other single factor for prosperity are patiently awaiting the outcome of the situation at Washington. Every reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY who is interested in the welfare of the country should cut this paragraph out and send it to his congressman at Washington, with just this single comment, "Give the railroads a fair show and a square deal."

THE DEATH of Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, will make another gap in the ranks of the Republicans in the Senate. While Davis Elkins, the son of the late Senator, was appointed by Governor Glasscock to take his father's place in the Senate until the State Legislature met, his term only lasted for a few days and the Democratic Legislature of his State will choose a Democrat to fill out the term, which ends in 1913. Thus that State, which has been represented by Republicans for many years, will now have two Democratic Senators, for a Democrat will take the place of Nathan B. Scott, who steps out of office on March 4th. From present indications the Senate of the Congress which comes into official life at noon on March 4th will consist of fifty Republicans and forty-two Democrats. Before that Congress meets, however, in December, 1911, there may be a further change in the relative standing of the parties. New Mexico and Arizona will probably be added to the roll of States by that time. Judging by the vote of those two Territories for delegate in Congress for the past dozen years, the Republicans will choose the two Senators from New Mexico and the Democrats will get those from Arizona. Sometimes the first elections in States surprise the politicians on both sides. While there is a reasonable probability that the Republicans will have a majority of eight in the new Senate, this margin cannot be relied on. A few deaths of Republican Senators in States which, like West Virginia, New York and New Jersey, were won by the Democrats in 1910, might tie the parties in the Senate or even give the control over to the Democrats temporarily.



# Launching of the "Arkansas"

The Biggest and Most Formidable Battleship in the United States Navy



THE FIGHTING MONSTER TAKING THE WATER AT CAMDEN, N. J., JANUARY 11, 1911.

**T**HE battleship "Arkansas" will be the most powerful fighting craft in the United States navy and will have greater broadside gun power than any warship now afloat. She will mount twelve 12-inch guns in six protected turrets and will carry a battery of twenty-one 5-inch

rapid-fire guns to repel torpedo boat attacks. Each turret will be covered by twelve inches of armor. Ammunition will be hoisted and the guns worked by electricity. To man the "Arkansas" 85 officers and 1,030 men will be needed, and she will carry four hundred tons of fuel oil. Her dimensions are: length over all, 562 feet; beam over armor, 93 feet 2 5-8 inches; draft, 28 feet 6 inches; displacement, 26,000 tons. The contract calls for a speed of 20 1-2 knots, and she will cost completed \$10,000,000. The keel was laid in January, 1910, and 60 per cent. of all the work on her had been done at the time of the launching. The offensive strength of the "Arkansas" lies in the fact that ten of her 12-inch guns can be fired simultaneously in broadside. No such terrible impact can be delivered by any other battleship now afloat, and with the "Wyoming," to be launched next month, the United States will have the two most awful engines of destruction ever contrived. Great Britain, it is true, has now under construction ships with larger guns, 13 1-2 inches, but with only ten of them against the twelve carried by the "Arkansas." It is uncertain which will be the more effective, but for the present, at any rate, America leads. But the "Arkansas" and "Wyoming" are not Uncle Sam's latest word in fighting craft. Two more vessels as yet unnamed, known simply as No. 34 and No. 35, will carry ten 14-inch guns which exceed in caliber,

while equaling in number the most powerful batteries thus far planned in Europe. And now Secretary of the Navy Meyer has asked Congress to authorize two 30,000-ton battleships, each to be equipped with twelve 14-inch guns and triple gun turrets. And he may get them.



DECK VIEW OF THE NEW AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT.



MISS MARY MACON OF HELENA, ARK., CHRISTENING THE SHIP.—Copyright, W. L. Hug.



# A Standing National Disgrace

Unkept Condition of Our National Parks Is One of the Reasons Why American Tourists Spend \$100,000,000 to View Foreign Scenery

By ROBERT D. HEINL of Leslie's Washington Bureau



PART OF A NATIONAL PARK FOREST IN 1893.  
Note that the trail is clear and the ground free from underbrush, the whole park a credit to the nation.



THE SAME FOREST TO-DAY.  
The trails are impassable for stock and dangerous for men. Brush and dead timber are a grave fire menace.

**T**HE PEOPLE of this country must be aroused to the neglected state of our magnificent national parks. There is crying need for immediate assistance from Congress. We have got to wake up. It is estimated that some years American tourists spend

the Secretary of the Interior were heartily commended for their stand in the matter by J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association.

The size of the congressional appropriations is absurd. Last year but \$71,000 was granted for all parks. This year, if we arise to the needs of the sit-

uation, Congress should create the new bureau and grant an initial appropriation of \$500,000. That is about as much as the organization could spend the first year. However, in 1912 the amount should be increased to \$1,000,000. So utterly inadequate have been the appropriations that in the Yosemite, in Cali-



BEFORE THE FIRE.  
A magnificent forest in Glacier National Park before it was swept by the flames, which did damage last season alone of \$1,000,000.



AFTER THE FIRE.  
The same forest after the flames had burned themselves out. It will be a hundred years, if ever, before these areas are again reforested.



A NEGLECTED TREASURE.  
The "General Sherman" tree in Sequoia National Park containing more lumber than any other tree in the world. Note the dark portions. To prevent further decay these parts should be treated with cement.



SHOULD THIS MAGNIFICENT VALLEY BE PROTECTED?  
There is hardly a great tree here in the beautiful Yosemite but bears a fire scar. Practically no protection is afforded against forest fires in the Yosemite.



FINE GRASS, BUT A FIRE MENACE.  
Scene in the Hetch Hetchy valley. The Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks contain fine grass, which, if cattle were allowed to graze there, might bring an annual revenue of about \$30,000.

\$100,000,000 abroad, mostly in search of scenery and natural wonders insignificant as compared with our own marvelously beautiful national parks and mountain ranges. Not only do we stand quietly by each season as our countrymen depart with their gold, but we allow the great Federal reserves, which for grandeur and beauty rival any in the world, to be desecrated.

These splendid areas, except the Yellowstone, have not heretofore been conducted on any definite policy for maintenance, supervision or improvement. Their administration is sadly divided between two departments. So gross have been the assaults of various kinds upon the natural beauty spots that Secretary Ballinger, in his recent report to the President, urgently recommended the establishment of a bureau of national parks, headed by a competent commissioner. Mr. Taft, in turn, made a particular plea to Congress for this important measure. Both the President and



WILL THE NATURAL BRIDGE BE SAVED?  
If relief does not come soon the Natural Bridge in the Petrified Forest of Arizona will have been destroyed. The tree which forms the principal part of the structure is cracked in a dozen places.

fornia, there never has been sufficient money to equip a road-sprinkling plant. There is enough water in the park to wash the valley away, but the fourteen thousand tourists who visited there last year were compelled to submit to the gagging dust. The national parks are not so well protected from fire as when they were created. Trails which were good when the reserves were established are now in many places impassable for stock and dangerous for men to walk on. Heroic measures are just being taken to protect the three hundred sequoia giant trees, the finest forest of its kind in existence. So great is the accumulation of dead timber and brush in this vicinity that there is grave danger from fire to these priceless treasures.

This effort calls attention to the shameful lack of care to some of our magnificent trees. "General Sherman," in the Giant Forest, which probably contains more lumber than any other tree alive, is in a

(Continued on page 103.)





# Postmaster-General Hitchcock the Steam-roller Man

He Has Steam-rolled from the Bottom to the Top, but Wastes No Power in Ringing the Bell or Blowing the Whistle

By JAMES HAY, Jr.

**H**E REVELS in work and delights in hard labor.

Whenever he gets on a job, the blowing of the noonday whistle means nothing to him, and, lured by the pleasures of toil, he has often taught his appetite not to annoy him. He is frequently at his desk until two or three o'clock in the morning, and there have been times when the sun was climbing over the Capitol dome before he hit his last lick at the official business in front of him and climbed into bed.

These preliminary remarks concern Frank Harris Hitchcock, the Postmaster-General of the United States and the champion Steam-roller Man of the world. He got the Steam-roller title when he was lining up the Taft delegates in the Chicago convention and flattening out the claims of those who wished to supplant the Taft adherents. His performance at that time had the fabled work of the car of Juggernaut faded into insignificance. It was noiseless. The machinery, perfectly oiled, did not curse the ear with unseemly screeches and moans, but the results were something grand to survey.

As a matter of fact, however, Hitchcock has been the Steam-roller Man all his life. The Chicago convention merely served to bring the fact to popular attention. He is, every day of his life, a marvelous worker. When he works, he does it with his coat off, his sleeves rolled up and militant banners fluttering in his path. He is like a cyclone trying to beat a tornado up the home stretch, and he has both of them skinned when it comes to brushing aside the obstacles in his path. In the Chicago convention he went three days and three nights without a wink of sleep. On one occasion recently, when he was greatly pressed for time, there was a period of thirty-six consecutive hours when he did not take a mouthful to eat. It is an ordinary thing for him to work at his desk while eating his midday meal, a ham sandwich.

He is the most neatly dressed man in the Cabinet. The President once said of him: "Frank Hitchcock is at all times the best dressed and neatest looking man I ever saw."

But there is one concession the Postmaster-General makes to his work. When he becomes absorbed, he rumples his hair. In other respects he has Beau Brummel and all the other historic authorities on dress relegated to the primer class—and the foot of the class at that. The reason he can accomplish so much is found in his will power and his magnificent physique. When he was in Harvard, he played football and was a crack boxer. Every summer for the last sixteen years he has taken a vacation in Arizona or New Mexico, and at such times he gets on a bronco and gallops to the wild and deserted places, sleeps on the ground under the open sky, hunts and fishes and cooks his own meals. His visits to Arizona have been the basis of the story that he wants to be a Senator from the new State. He wants nothing of the kind. The main idea revolving under his straw-colored hair is to give this country penny postage.

When he took charge of the Post-office Department at the beginning of the Taft administration, that branch of the government was costing the people

seventeen and one-half millions of dollars. That is, this sum had to be taken out of the treasury to run it, in addition to the postal receipts. Hitchcock said he would cut down the deficit, whereupon the newspapers printed cartoons of him and had a riot of jokes and funny cracks about his day dream. His answer to this was the report of the department, at the end of the last fiscal year, that under his management the deficit had dropped from seventeen and one-half millions to five and one-half millions of dollars. That habit of working until three in the morning and of keeping his stomach in subjection had netted the country about twelve millions of dollars. When that was shown, he went further and made his prediction that, by the time this administration ends, the country will have penny postage—one cent instead of two to carry a letter through the mails. And this time nobody laughed.

He has cut down the expenses of the department by his genius for organization. He jumped into the middle of the works, took one look around, uttered a shrill cry of dismay and then began one of his cyclonic demonstrations of what real work is. He organized and reorganized, he merged and co-ordinated bureaus, he abolished divisions and he pruned where pruning was necessary, taking care, however, to elaborate where elaboration seemed advantageous. The Steam-roller went through that department like a sixty-horse-power touring car down the street at two a. m., when all the bicycle cops are asleep.

Following that, he made a tour of the country, addressing conventions of postmasters and visiting postmasters individually. He met them all, and there grew up between the head of the department and the holders of the offices a fine working spirit. He preached economy in the use of everything, from pencils to clerk hire. He rode in the mail cars on the trains and found out where economies could be accomplished in that branch of the service. He gobbled up the details of the work with the ferocity of an ancient Gaul going into battle.

"What I want is results," he told the men under him; and what he got were results.

After carefully smoothing his somewhat ruffled hair and assuring himself that his tie was on straight, he went out to dinner. Just about the time they brought on the fish, however, he began to wonder why so many "crooks" were using the United States mails to defraud the public. Hurriedly bolting the remainder of the meal, he went back to his office and sank rapidly into turbulent thought. Emerging from that, he hurled his statuesque form into a maelstrom of action. He mapped out his now famous campaign against the grafters and the get-rich-quick concerns.

"This thing of issuing fraud orders against them," he told his subordinates, "doesn't seem to work. They change their names and continue their robbery of the people." He paused and added quietly—for he is always a quiet man—"I wonder how it would do to put the crooks in jail? Yes, we'll do that—put them into jail as soon as we can catch them."

The results of that decision have come to light within the past few months. There has been weeping among the gentry who tried to send through the mails

glittering advertisements of stock in mines that were valueless. There has been gnashing of teeth among the "well-to-do" financiers who tried to sell through the mails any of their stock in bogus plantations, building companies or "reclaimed swamps."

The Steam-roller came down like a wolf on the fold of the gentlemen burglars. It struck the luxurious offices of these fake companies and denuded them of their soft armchairs and ankle-deep carpets. Handcuffs and clanging doors rattled in its wake, and, altogether, it did more mashing and breaking and smushing than has ever been known among the tribes of those who try to get money for nothing. It made no noise as it approached, but, after it struck its victims, the air resounded with cries that would have made the massacre of St. Bartholomew's sound like a whisper.

It is characteristic of Hitchcock, the Steam-roller Man, that he has about him and his work neither fuss nor feathers. He does not do business with a cymbal in one hand and a bass drum in the other. He is built rather on the quiet, wordless, gumshoe plan. Somebody once said of him:

"Hitchcock hasn't got a bit of sense about work. He works all the time."

When he was graduated from Harvard in 1891, he was fully equipped with ambition and the Steam-roller qualities. That was about as far as he went in worldly goods. He was like the old man who, when he saw his cattle killed by an enemy and his buildings burned by an incendiary, said,

"Well, I still have the fear of God in my heart. That's one thing they can't take away from me."

He got a job in the Agricultural Department, lived in a Washington boarding-house and caused some talk among his fellow-workers because he did not always hop up from his desk and scamper home as soon as the clock pointed to four-thirty in the afternoon. He worked like a beaver. He was made chief of the division of foreign markets in the department and wrote bulletins about whatever that division did. Later he became chief clerk of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and there he kept the Steam-roller oiled and running overtime. His next jump was to the position of First Assistant Postmaster-General, where he came under the appreciative eye of Cortelyou, then Postmaster-General.

He was assistant secretary of the Republican National Committee in 1904, but his star really began to shoot upward when Charles P. Taft and the friends of William Howard Taft were looking for a man to manage Taft's pre-convention campaign, the fight for the Republican nomination for the presidency. Charles P. Taft, who had heard of Hitchcock's ability as an organizer, looked him over, asked him a few questions and looked thoughtful.

Then, stroking his long, white beard, he said to Hitchcock,

"You're the man for Brother Will and myself. Go to it."

And Hitchcock went. He toured the South, scouted through the East and made flying trips through the West. In Chicago he devoted himself to

(Continued on page 101.)



January 26, 1911

# London's Battle with Bandits

For Nine Hours, on January 3, Two Desperate Anarchists Held 1,500 British Soldiers and Police at Bay



FIRING ON THE ANARCHISTS.

Picked marksmen of the Scots Guards shooting from the cover of the cooling tower of a near-by brewery.



THE SCENE IN SIDNEY STREET.

This avenue was exposed to the fire of the besieged desperadoes and is therefore deserted except for the guardsmen in the foreground who are awaiting a chance to shoot. The soldiers are from the famous Tower of London.



ARTILLERY HELD IN RESERVE.

The display of force was not equaled in London since the great riots of 1790 when the military were called out to save the city from destruction by fire.



WINSTON CHURCHILL AT THE FRONT.

The Home Secretary watched the battle from the nearest point of safety. In the picture he is seen (the first civilian) peering around the corner. He was "in the field four hours."



AFTER THE DEATH OF THE TWO DESPERADOES.

Only after the roof had fallen in and the besieged had evidently perished in the flames were the firemen allowed to approach the house. Whether the building was fired by the bandits themselves or whether it caught fire from the shots of the military igniting explosives will never be known.



THE WRECKED CITADEL.

House in which anarchists were located showing damage by shot and fire.



REMOVING THE INJURED FIREMEN.

Five members of the London force were seriously injured by the collapse of the walls of the building. Several spectators were hit by chance bullets.



BRINGING OUT BODIES OF DEAD BANDITS.

The charred remains of the two anarchists bore the marks of scores of bullets when they were finally recovered.



# Mrs. Tommy's Indiscretion

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

MRS. TOMMY stood undecided. She looked down to the trim little sailboat which Peters had brought up to the pier, then gazed out over the lake, which had called to her with irresistible fascination all the morning. She did not especially think of the man. To her, Peters had always been a big, good-natured nonentity whom her husband liked and whom she tolerated and tried to like for his sake. But at the present moment Peters was opportune. He had found Mrs. Tommy in a mood to receive him graciously. So she looked down from the steps and smiled into the man's face in a puzzled, wistful way.

"Tom hasn't taken me out for a sail this week," she said. "I've half a notion, but—"

Mrs. Tommy revealed her fears in her voice. What would Tom say if she went out with Mr. Peters? Tom was of a peculiar temperament and he possessed unalterable ideas on propriety; but— A big, dark cloud passed under the sun, the lake rippled in cool, deep shadows, and Mrs. Tommy's eyes danced in anticipation of the pleasure she might have.

"If we don't go far," she said doubtfully, "I might—" With sudden determination she turned and closed the cottage door and ran to Peters, who lumbered along beside her to the beach.

"I'm sorry Tom wasn't at home," he began. "I'd planned on inviting you both over to Wolfe's for dinner. When does he return?"

Peters blundered unconsciously into the question and Mrs. Tommy's pretty face colored slightly. "Not until this afternoon," she answered. "It is possible he will be home to luncheon." Peters arranged a number of cushions for her in the boat and she got in among them before he could straighten to offer her assistance.

As the *Peterkin*, as she had facetiously dubbed Peters's boat, heeled over before the freshening breeze, Mrs. Tommy glanced over her shoulder at the cottage nestling in its grove of maples beyond the white shore line. The cloud under the sun had deepened to a somber purple and from the gloom ashore only the cottage and the edge of country to be seen behind it still shone in a flood of sunlight. It occurred to superstitious Mrs. Tommy that it was an omen, a sign calling upon her to return, and her heart fluttered uneasily as she turned to Peters. Next to Mrs. Peters herself, Peters admired Mrs. Tommy, but it was not a look of admiration in his eyes now. At times he was as dull as he was honest and he had just guessed the cause of her nervousness.

"We'll only clear the point, then turn back," he said.

Mrs. Tommy thanked him with a smile. She appreciated Peters's perceptive genius. But ten minutes later she had forgotten the point, half an hour later she had almost forgotten Peters, and the fear of what her husband would say remained with her only in a vague sort of way. Before she became Mrs. Tommy Tubbs she had been the almost constant companion of her father, a captain shipowner, and the love of the lakes was bred in her. So now she trailed her bare arm over the *Peterkin's* gunwale, and as little whitecaps came creeping up out of the growing blackness of the sea and now and then broke in a dash of spray over the boat, she laughed with pleasure. Out from the dark clouds which had rolled thick under the sun the wind came stronger and stronger. It tumbled Mrs. Tommy's hair about her face, and finally came in a blast so strong that she turned to scan the shore. Its distance startled her. She looked for a moment to get her bearings, then turned to Peters with a cry of alarm. Peters's jaws were set hard and he had partly lowered the sloop's sail. The woman was in time to see his third fruitless attempt to bring the boat about on a landward tack.

"Never saw a gale come up so suddenly in my life!" he shouted to her.

The woman was enough of a sailor to see the danger. In an agony of suspense she watched Peters as he tried the other tack. But before the wind the sloop sped out like a bird, and with the losing of the point the great bay stretched out in a growing tumult of frothing seas, with the land a hazy line ready to fade away in the sky gloom. The cottage had disappeared and Mrs. Tommy's face turned as white as the bits of foam that beat over the side when she saw that it was gone. The hopelessness of her situation stunned her. She was with Peters! If she was drowned, it would be with him! Even if she was saved, it would be with him! In the agony of the thought that came to her she flung herself into the bottom of the boat and sobbed among the cushions, while Peters made a fifth futile attempt to edge the sloop toward the point.

"Mrs. Tubbs," he shouted, "we've got to beach on Gull Island! It's our only chance. This blow won't last—and we'll get home—" He tugged at the tiller and did not finish. But Mrs. Tommy detected hope. She knew that Gull Island was uninhabited. A little of her courage returned. But what if the blow did continue and she and Peters—

"I don't want to go to Gull Island!" she screamed. "It's our only chance, Mrs. Tubbs," reiterated the man. He spoke with determination, and Mrs. Tommy, huddled in a wet, miserable heap, watched the island

as it continued to grow over the *Peterkin's* bow. It was Peters who soon made a discovery.

"By George! there's a boat ashore!" he cried. "Somebody is there ahead of us!"

With a wail of despair Mrs. Tommy tried to bury herself in the cushions.

To Mrs. Tommy it seemed an eternity before there came the grinding of sand under the *Peterkin's* keel. Even then she did not move. Peters dragged the boat up out of the wash of the sea. Then he returned and spoke to her.

"We've come up on the opposite side of the island, Mrs. Tubbs," he announced. "I'm going over to see who they are. Will you remain here?"

Mrs. Tommy nodded her half-buried head emphatically and Peters walked boldly along the beach. The island was very small and Peters might have walked completely around it in ten minutes; but, notwithstanding this, as soon as he was out of Mrs. Tommy's view he dove into the wooded interior and picked his way cautiously to the other side. He was relieved when he saw only one person with the strange boat. Surely he could keep this man from seeing Mrs. Tommy—if such a thing were necessary. The stranger saw him as he emerged from the wooded center of the island. He stared hard at him as he came down to the beach, then turned and seated himself on the edge of his boat, with his chin in his hands and his head hunched disconsolately between his shoulders.

"Pretty rough, eh?" greeted Peters affably, as he came up.

The man on the boat turned slowly about. Peters stopped as suddenly as though the other had commanded him to do so at the point of a deadly weapon.

"Peters!"

"Tubbs!"

For an interval both men remained like statues, staring in mute astonishment. Peters knew that his face was ghastly white. He did not notice that Tubbs was nervous. The latter held out a hand, cold and clammy, and Peters accepted it in one equally chilling.

## The Triumph of Traffic.

The recent completion of the Pennsylvania Terminal, bringing a great railroad into the heart of New York City, is one of the most significant accomplishments of the century.—*News Item.*

WHERE long ago the Indian trail  
Went winding to and fro,  
The Pennsylvania's iron steeds  
With smoke and thunder go.  
Deep down beneath the river bed,  
Along the trestle high,  
And through the mountain's mighty heart,  
From coast to coast they fly.

The tireless engines never rest,  
The wheels are never still.  
The whistles sound from State to State  
A summons loud and shrill.  
The steam across the azure sky  
A silver banner spreads,  
And lo! the route is evermore  
The path that empire treads.

A metal web of many strands  
By Trade and Traffic spun,  
Behold the lines of polished tracks  
That glisten in the sun.  
They bridge the yawning gulf of time,  
They span the gap of space,  
And with Manhattan's miles of rails  
At last they interlace.

All hail the terminal that brings  
The distant places near,  
The glory of the age of steel,  
The triumph of the year,  
For like a giant wedding ring,  
By golden Commerce blest,  
It has united North and South  
And married East and West.

MINNA IRVING.

"Thought I'd run in out of the blow," volunteered Mrs. Tommy's husband, pulling out a pipe and a tobacco pouch.

"Thought I'd do the same," responded Peters, fishing a cigar from his pocket. Both men hunted for matches.

"You alone?" asked Peters.

Tubbs shot a suspicious look at him. "Of course," he said. "I was on my way to the point." He glanced over Peters's shoulder at the thick growth of brush and trees above, and a feeling that Tubbs already suspected something filled the other with a nervous embarrassment which he attempted to conceal by lighting his cigar.

"You alone?" queried Tubbs.

"Sure!" affirmed Peters.

The two men seated themselves on the edge of the boat and began to smoke. A few big drops of water fell from the black clouds above. Unnoticed by either, the wind had abated and was now followed by a drenching rain. Neither Tubbs nor Peters seemed troubled by this fact. Between their snatches of conversation Peters busily invented scheme after scheme, vainly hoping to hit upon some one by means of which he could save himself and Mrs. Tommy. At the end of half an hour he inwardly cursed himself for not having confessed to his friend at the beginning. Tubbs might have been a little vexed, but he would have believed his story and Mrs. Tommy's. But now it was too late. Peters realized that his silence had condemned him. Then it occurred to him that, as the

gale had subsided, he might get away from the island with Mrs. Tommy without her husband knowing it.

"I say, Tom, I wonder if there's any danger of my boat going adrift?" he began, as the first step toward desertion. "Guess I'll go and see if she's all right." He jumped up briskly, shook the water from his hat and started for the trees and brush above. Instantly Tubbs was at his side.

"Let's go along the beach," he said, catching Peters by the arm. "It's nearer. I don't mind going with you."

Peters almost groaned in dismay.

"Come to think of it, now, I tied 'er to an old spar," he said. "She's pretty safe, I guess."

He returned to the boat and seated himself upon its edge. Tubbs sat down beside him. The rain came down in torrents.

For some time after Peters left her, Mrs. Tommy remained buried among her cushions. When the first of the rain came, she raised her head and peered cautiously about her. Peters was not in sight. She looked for him along the white lines of the beach, she scanned the edge of the thick grove above and each moment her heart beat a little faster as she realized that she was deserted. She did not blame Peters. As the minutes passed and the wind and the rain beat upon her, the fear that her companion's absence was a warning of danger became more and more agitating. He had met people whom he knew—whom she knew! She was convinced that this was his way of telling her, and, slipping out of the boat, she ran like a fugitive thing toward the thickets in the edge of the woods. In these she determined to conceal herself. She would not let even Peters know where she was until the others were gone. Deeper and deeper she penetrated toward the center of the island. In her haste her dress was torn, she scratched her hands and her loose hair was caught by the brush through which she plunged. Soon, white and breathless, she came out upon a little path. She stood undecided, wondering which way to turn, when a sudden crashing in the brush ahead caused her to cry out in fright. Her alarm was echoed in a diminutive, feminine scream. A terrified, rain-wet face stared at her from the gloom of the trees. As if each thought the other a phantom, two women stood transfixed. Then from Mrs. Tommy's throat there came a little, sobbing, strangled cry, and that cry ended with the name of Peters's wife:

"Esther P-p-p-peters!"

"Minerva Tubbs!"

Mrs. Peters came out into the path.

"Minerva, how in the world—"

"The—the—storm!" gasped Mrs. Tommy. She felt as though her limbs were giving way under her and she was seized with a desire to throw herself down among the wet bushes and cry as she had never cried before.

"I know—it's—it's terrible!" said Mrs. Peters, with a nervous flutter in her voice. "Mr. P-p-peters and I were driven ashore, too!"

Mrs. Tommy almost gasped. Her eyes grew big as she stared at the other.

"Esther Peters!" she cried accusingly. "Esther Peters, Tom and I saw Mr. Peters not an hour ago and borrowed his boat!" Mrs. Tommy drew herself up with dignity. "I don't see how you can possibly be here with Mr. Peters!" she added.

Mrs. Peters came up to her dripping, offended little friend and wrapped her arms about her. "Dear Minerva," she said sweetly, "when we left the other side we saw Mr. Tubbs smoking a cigar on the veranda of the Sunnyside! Are you sure he's with you, dear?"

Relief came unexpectedly. There sounded the near crackling of brush, and, tearing herself from her friend's arms, Mrs. Tommy darted down the path, with Mrs. Peters following close at her heels. Mrs. Tommy did not know that this path opened upon the beach within a short distance of the *Peterkin*. Mrs. Peters was the first to discover the boat. She drew back in alarm.

"There's nobody there!" whispered Mrs. Tommy, looking up and down the beach. "Esther—" A sudden inspiration came to her. Mrs. Peters read it in her face.

"We—we've got to do it!"

The two women ran swiftly down to the boat. Uniting their strength, they shoved it into the water and scrambled into it. The gale had subsided, and as the *Peterkin's* sail was hoisted the boat swung out and with Mrs. Tommy at the tiller came up easily on a beautiful homeward tack. Fifteen minutes later two anxious faces peered over the boat's gunwale. The island was far behind. On its exposed shore the women could see the other sailboat and two figures standing near it. Mrs. Peters gave an audible sigh of relief.

"We're saved!" she cried.

"Thank the Lord!" said Mrs. Tubbs.

That night, when two tired and repentant husbands came home, each primed with a story of the arduous duties of the day, two fond and repentant wives met them with open arms; and in her prayers that night Mrs. Peters prayed with more than usual fervor for the forgiveness of her sins.

Ditto Mrs. Tommy.



# People Talked About

**A** NOVEL theory as to the reason for the crowded state of the penitentiary at Lansing, Kan., is advanced by the warden, J. K. Coddling. It seems that Mr. Coddling's hostelry is badly congested. He now has one hundred and twenty-five more inmates than he had two years ago, and Governor Stubbs, the Quaker chief executive of Kansas, refuses either to pardon or parole prisoners, as have other Governors.



J. K. CODDLING.

Warden of Kansas Penitentiary who says that "homelessness" is the cause of overcrowding of the jails.

Meanwhile, Warden Coddling has been hard pressed to feed his involuntary guests on the allowance the State makes him. The warden's explanation of his trouble is homelessness. "The breaking of home ties in one way or another," he says, "either by divorce or by the introduction of a stepfather or stepmother, is the great cause for the filling of our prison." Surely this is a strange complaint from the great agricultural State of Kansas. Mr. Coddling is one of the best known men in Kansas, was for years engaged as an attorney in enforcing the prohibitory law of Kansas, later was the president of the Kansas State Temperance Society (the organization of the prohibitionists) and at present is an official of that body. It will be noticed that in this case at least there is no suggestion of the all too-common cause for the overcrowding of prisons and penitentiaries in other States, namely, intemperance.

**MISS MAUDE McCLURE KELLY**, of Birmingham, Ala., is the only woman practitioner south of the Ohio River. Others who have been admitted to the bar have contented themselves with desk work in law offices. Miss Kelly is a slim young woman, with charming manners, face of sweet earnestness and an abundance of chestnut hair. With all the advantages of wealth and social position, she determined upon a professional career. After preliminary work at home she entered the University of Alabama. After receiving her degree, she immediately began general practice. During her first year she lost but one case. In the settlement of an estate in chancery of which she was appointed guardian, she received the largest fee ever paid in that district. Miss Kelly wears her cap and gown in court and makes a very picturesque figure before the bar. She shares the office of her father, who is a noted lawyer of the State. Recently father and daughter were opposing counsel. She appeared before the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery. When the staid and conservative members of that tribunal beheld this slender feminine attorney there was not a little interest



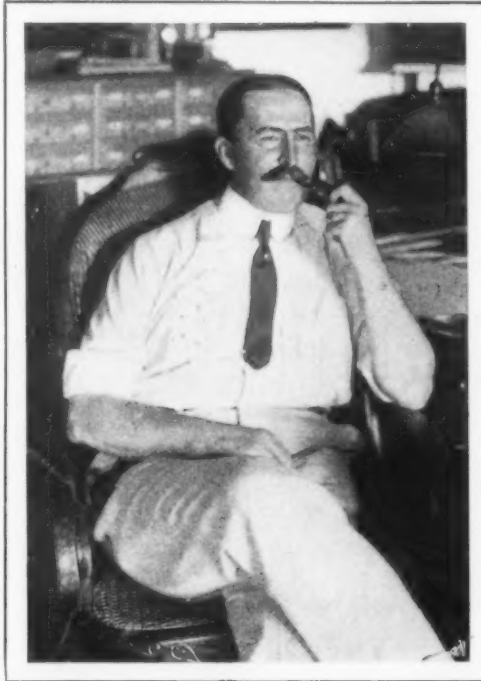
MAUDE McCLURE KELLY.

The only woman practitioner at the Southern bar.

created in the courtroom. Miss Kelly is a strong believer in woman suffrage and a diligent worker for the cause in her State. Her law practice does not interfere with her social life and she is one of the most popular members of the younger set in Birmingham. She is State organizer of the Daughters of 1812 and the first chapter in Alabama, "The Sims Kelly Chapter," was named in honor of a great uncle of Miss Kelly who fought in the battle of Horse Shoe Bend, March 27, 1814.

**REPRESENTATIVE VICTOR MURDOCK**, the insurgent, tells this one. After a lapse of a number of years, a Cabinet officer visited his own birthplace, a small town in Iowa. It appeared to have changed little. Even Jim, the old village hack driver, was at the depot as he had been for the past twenty years. "You don't remember me," the newcomer said to him. "Yes, I do." "Well, if that is so, what's my name?" "You're Dick Jones's boy." "Correct! And do all the people recollect me?" "Yep." "Do they know I went to Washington and—?" "Yes; and they know you are the Postmaster-General." "Well, tell me, Jim, what do they say to that?" "Oh, they just laugh."

**THE MAIN** excitement began in the port of New York. Secretary MacVeagh gave William Loeb, Jr., a free hand to go after customs smugglers. He made it so hot for all violators that soon every officer in that branch of the service was following his good example. Gratified with the reforms, Mr. MacVeagh has now designated John E. Wilkie, chief of the United States Secret Service, to reorganize the customs secret police, which extends over the United States and Europe. Chief Wilkie's only instructions are to bring the customs agents up to the same high standard he has established in the government Secret Service, which detects counterfeiters and protects the life of the President. Mr. Wilkie has taken the field at once. It is safe to say things will begin to happen. Chief Wilkie has made an enviable record in the Treasury Department. He



JOHN E. WILKIE.

Chief of the United States Secret Service, who is reorganizing the customs secret police.

was formerly city editor of the Chicago Tribune and has developed into one of the most skillful and efficient men in the service of the government. Chief Wilkie, like most of the men who are doing things in the Taft administration, works with the soft pedal on. There is no procession going on before beating the large bass drum or blowing the loud bassoon. Every action is either rubber-heeled or goes about on tiptoe. The chief has a way of thinking work into completion. Of course those who have been caught in the net he throws around criminals have found something a trifle more cantankerous to deal with than thought waves. But that is another story.

**M. P. FAGUET**, the genial and efficient general manager of the French steamship line in New York, has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

**THE PROMOTION** of John B. Martindale, vice-president of the Chemical National Bank, of New York, one of the greatest banking institutions in the world, to the presidency is a reward of merit most properly conferred and pleases his numerous friends in banking circles everywhere.

**JOHN J. VERTREES**, of Nashville, chief counsel for Secretary Ballinger in the Pinchot investigation, is famous throughout the South as a relater of anecdotes. He recently compared a certain phase of a case to a matter before a Florida justice of the peace. "Prisoner discharged," said the Southern magistrate. "Th' hull accusation is based on a dinged technacilty."

**DAVIS ELKINS**, son of the late Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, was recently appointed by Governor Glasscock to take his father's seat in the Senate. A unique feature of the appointment is the fact that Mr. Elkins, Jr., had only two days to serve and his term expired with the meeting of the Legislature. The installation of the new Senator was rather dramatic. At one minute past midnight on



SENATOR DAVIS ELKINS.

Of West Virginia, whose term expired two days after his installation.—Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing.

January 9th Governor Glasscock signed Mr. Elkins's credentials. This hour was made necessary because the signature would not have been legal on Sunday. Executive Clerk Young immediately hastened from Charlestown to Washington, arriving at the capital with the document at three-fifty p. m. He jumped into an automobile and was whirled to the Senate chamber, where Mr. Elkins awaited him. The adjournment of the Senate had been held back because the train was half an hour late. Senator Scott hurried on to the floor with the credentials, and within twenty minutes of the arrival of the train the new Senator took the oath, signed the identification book and was given a seat at the rear of the Democratic side. Miss Katherine Elkins and other members of the family arrived ten minutes late for the installation ceremonies. Under the terms of the will of the late Stephen B. Elkins, Davis Elkins will receive one-seventh of the estate, which is valued at \$20,000,000. The new Senator is the eldest son and is president of the Elkins Coal and Coke Company and the Morgantown and Kingwood Railroad. He took a special course in mining engineering at Harvard. In the Spanish-American war he served as captain on the staff of General Schwan in Porto Rico. One report has it that young Mr. Elkins will be a senatorial candidate, when the Republicans recapture West Virginia.

**IT IS** not often that an inventor dedicates to the public the creation of his genius, renouncing all claim to royalties and giving any individual or corporation without restriction the right to construct and put upon the market his invention. Yet this is just what Major George Owen Squier, of the United States Signal Corps, has done with his new multiplex telephone. This discovery makes possible the transmission of two or more messages simultaneously over the same wire. With this system, Major Squier points out, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which now has some twelve million miles of wire in operation and which spent \$21,000,000 during the first six months of 1910 for new wire, will



MAJOR GEORGE O. SQUIER.

The man who has dedicated to the public his invention of the multiplex telephone.—Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

have little need of more new wire for forty or fifty years. That is conservation worth while. Major Squier worked secretly on his invention a long while, using for the purpose an appropriation of \$15,000 made by Congress. In November of last year his work was far enough advanced to enable him to apply for patents and the letters patent were issued January 3d. Major Squier is forty-five years old and unmarried. He was graduated from West Point in 1887, having been appointed from Michigan.



# Brides and Maids of the Day



BRIDESMAIDS OF MRS. JOHN W. CUTLER.  
The Misses Eleanor Mortimer, Dagmar Wetmore, Hortense Howland, Jessie Thompson, Helena Fish, Edyth Deacon, Helene Coster, Elizabeth Cutting, Janetta Alexander and Katharine Tweed.—Koshiba Studio.



BRIDESMAIDS OF MRS. JOHN F. MALSTEDT.  
The Misses Mary Condensen, Grace Reynolds, Gladys Sully, Helen Robinson and Sara Wood. Mrs. Malstedt was Miss Helen Rogers of Pelham Manor, N. Y.—Marceau.



MRS. ARTHUR WHITE SULLIVAN.  
Mrs. Sullivan was Miss Alice Chase, daughter of Mr. William H. Chase, the well-known artist of New York. Mrs. Sullivan was attended by her sister, Miss Koto Chase.—Marceau.



MRS. J. W. CUTLER, FORMERLY MISS EMILY ROSALIND FISH, NIECE OF MRS. STUYVESANT FISH, NEW YORK.  
Mrs. Cutler was married at Garrison, N. Y. She is the daughter of Congressman Hamilton Fish. Her grandfather was Hamilton Fish, once Governor of New York and Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Grant. The wedding was one of the most brilliant of the social season in New York.—Koshiba Studio.



MRS. ALBERT C. NORMAN.  
Mrs. Norman was Miss Rosetta Janet Reilly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Reilly of New York. The groom was Lieutenant Albert Norman, U. S. A.—Marceau.

ALTHOUGH the wedding gown of the fashionable bride continues to be a study in white, the lines upon which it is built keep pace with the fashion. A few years ago a bride wearing a gown with an extreme Dutch collar and with short sleeves and who wore upon her head a crown effect in pearls from which a long veil was suspended from the back, leaving the face entirely uncovered, would have caused a sensation. To-day she would meet with admiring approval. The extreme high collar and the

long sleeves half covering the hands, the rule for brides a few seasons ago, are now the exceptions. There are no longer set rules governing the costume of the fashionable bride or of her attendants. The former may wear one long veil of net or she may wear

a long veil of net and a short one of lace draped over it in picturesque effect. She may carry a shower bouquet or simply a spray of orchids and be equally fashionable. At a fashionable wedding recently the bride wore a Juliet cap of pearls under her lace veil and her bouquet was of small, white roses hanging in shower effect. The bride's attendants wore chalets of flowers upon their heads. The dainty little theater caps of gold lace and flowers are gaining favor over the large picture hats for bridesmaids.



MRS. FRANCIS MULLIKEN ADAMS.  
Mrs. Adams was Miss Helen Rockland, daughter of Mrs. Joel Lawrence Rockwell, of Ridgefield, Conn. Mrs. Adams is a niece of former Governor Lounsbury.—Marceau.



MRS. CHANDLER COBB.  
Mrs. Cobb was Miss Beatrice Carpenter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitney Carpenter, of New York.—Marceau.



MRS. EMERY C. WELLER.  
Mrs. Weller was Miss Nathalie Roosevelt Hitchcock, of Parkhill, Yonkers, N. Y.—Marceau.



# Through the Opera Glasses

Gossip and Chit-Chat Along the Rialto

By HARRIET QUIMBY



MADAME NAZIMOVA, THE ATTRACTIVE RUSSIAN ACTRESS, WHO WILL BE SEEN IN NEW YORK THE LATER PART OF THE SEASON.—Mithin.



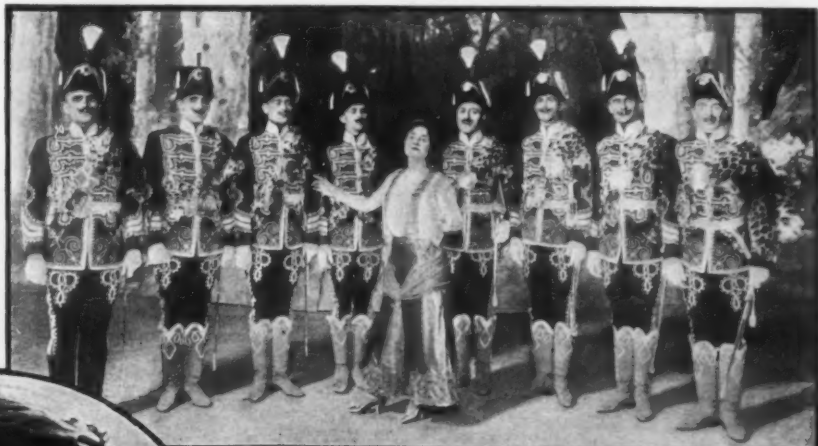
THAIS LAWTON, AS THE COUNTESS OF BAREACRES, AND ALBERT BRUNING, AS THE MARQUIS OF STEYNE, IN "VANITY FAIR," AT THE NEW THEATER.—Byron.



MILLE. DAZIE, APPEARING ON KEITH & PROCTOR CIRCUIT IN A SENSATIONAL DANCE, "THE TRAGEDY OF THE MARDI GRAS."—Apeda Studio.



"RELAUNY OF THE WELLS," AT THE EMPIRE THEATER. THE CLIMAX OF THE INTERESTING FIRST ACT OF MR. FROHMAN'S ADMIRABLE REVIVAL OF PINERO'S DELIGHTFUL COMEDY DRAMA OF THE MID-VICTORIAN ERA.—Photograph by White, copyright Charles Frohman.



CHRISTIE MAC DONALD, AS THE PRINCESS BOZENA, AND HER SOLDIERS IN "THE SPRING MAID," ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS AT PRESENT IN NEW YORK. AT THE LIBERTY THEATER.—White.



MAY BLANEY, THE PRETTY LITTLE ENGLISH ACTRESS NOW PLAYING THE "PHEASANT HEN" IN "CHANTECLER," ROSTAND'S UNIQUE DRAMA, AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATER.—Savoy.

"VANITY FAIR," AT THE NEW THEATER.

CONCERNING the production of "Vanity Fair," the New Theater management has not made as serious a mistake in the selection of dramatization which is obviously bad as it has in the selection of Marie Tempest to play *Becky Sharp*. Within her limitations, Miss Tempest is altogether delightful as a player; but a character requiring deftness and subtlety in its delineation is not within her limitations. The round, graceful, feline little heroine of Thackeray's imagination was in no sense a soubrette. Her method of wheedling substantial sums of money from men of high standing was nothing if not subtle. As Miss Tempest plays the part, *Becky* becomes a sort of glorified vaudevillian. Even more unfortunate was the New Theater management in the selection of Rose Coghlan to play that charming Irish character, *Mrs. Major O'Dowd*. Because Miss Coghlan is an actress of experience, it does not follow that she is competent to play any kind of a part. In her hands the breezy daughter of the Emerald Isle, with delicious accent and saucy tongue, becomes a book parading in her mistress's clothes. Where "Vanity Fair" does score is in the staging of the numerous attractive scenes. The market place, with its flower stands and vegetable stalls and their picturesque garbed attendants, is particularly effective. The players whose work deserves recognition are Graham Browne, who plays the part of *Captain Crawley*, Albert Bruning as the *Marquis of Steyne*, and Elsie Merndon Kearns as *Lady Jane Crawley*.

#### A SINGER OF NURSERY RHYMES.

As a rule, I cannot find entertainment in the annual recital given by Kitty Cheatem. A grown woman singing nursery rhymes for two and a half hours at a stretch to an audience



SCENE FROM THE "SECOND SHEPHERDS' PLAY PRODUCED BY THE AMERICAN DRAMATIC GUILD, AT THE BERKELEY THEATER.

composed largely of adults apparently fully developed mentally strikes me as being rather foolish. However, each to his taste. Out of the drivels for which

Miss Cheatem should be pardoned because of the financial returns which it brings her, the following little gem flashed forth. I like it so much that I send it on.

#### "OLD MAMMY'S PRAYER"

Some prays for de rain and some for de sun  
And some for both togedder.  
But I's gwine pray for de sun in my heart  
And never mind de wedder.

#### A MODERN PLAYWRIGHT ON THE SHAKESPEARE-BACON CONTROVERSY.

Those who find interest in the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy, which crops up now and then wherever congenial souls in the theatrical world gather, may find a thought in the statement made by a young playwright whose word carries considerable weight because of her three plays which have won success in New York.

"Of course," said she, "many of the plays credited to Shakespeare may have been written by Bacon. That part of the question does not interest me much. Whichever it was, he gleaned half of his material from the Bible and the other half from his players. An actor to-day, if he happens to be a star, will very often suggest a scene for himself. If his suggestion impresses the author and the manager as being good, the scene becomes a part of the play. A substantial part of any play is written at rehearsal. Since there is nothing new on earth, why is it not probable that the chief players in the era of Shakespeare did the same thing? The grave-diggers' scene in 'Hamlet' has all the earmarks of having been written in at rehearsal, at the suggestion of two comedians who considered the parts originally written for them too insignificant."

(Continued on page 107.)



# Does the United States N

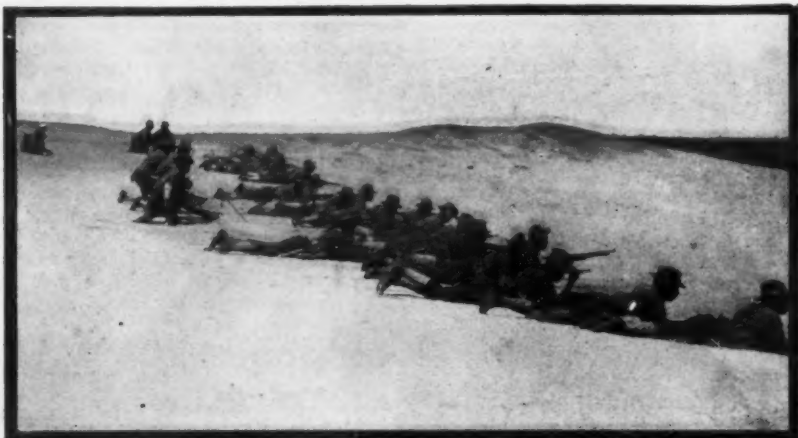
Early in the Present Session of Congress the Country Was Startled by the Sending to the House of Representatives of a  
Because of Its Insufficient Army. The Report Was Marked "Confidential" and Was Returned by the House w  
that He Considered the Alarm Unjustified and the "War Scare" Subsided. Our Stand



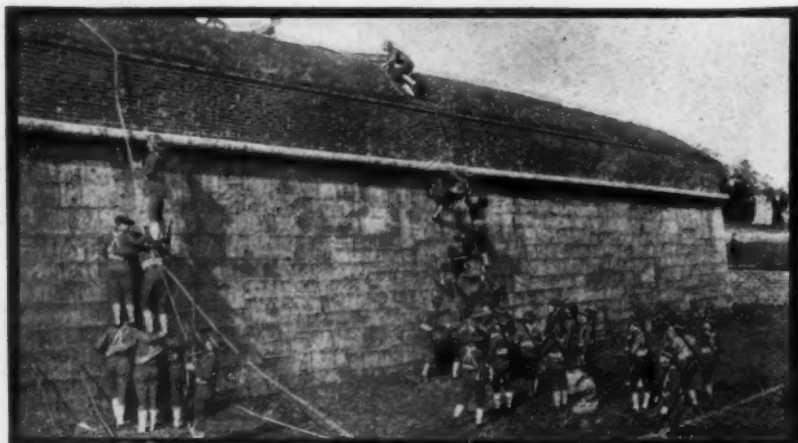
A BIG GUN FIRED BY ELECTRIC CONTACT TAKEN AT THE MOMENT OF FIRING  
WITH GUN ALREADY ON RECOIL.



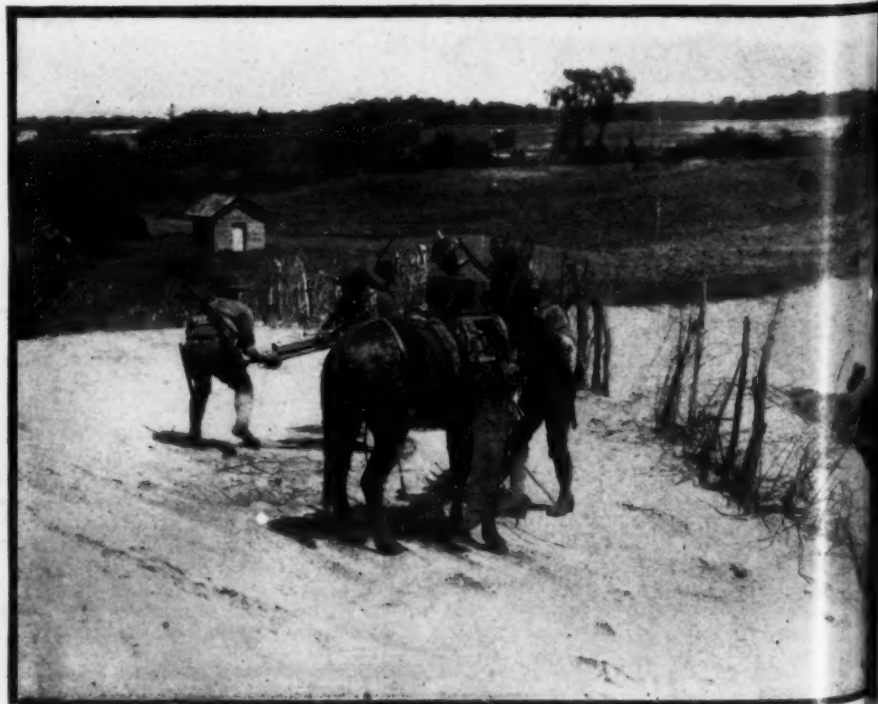
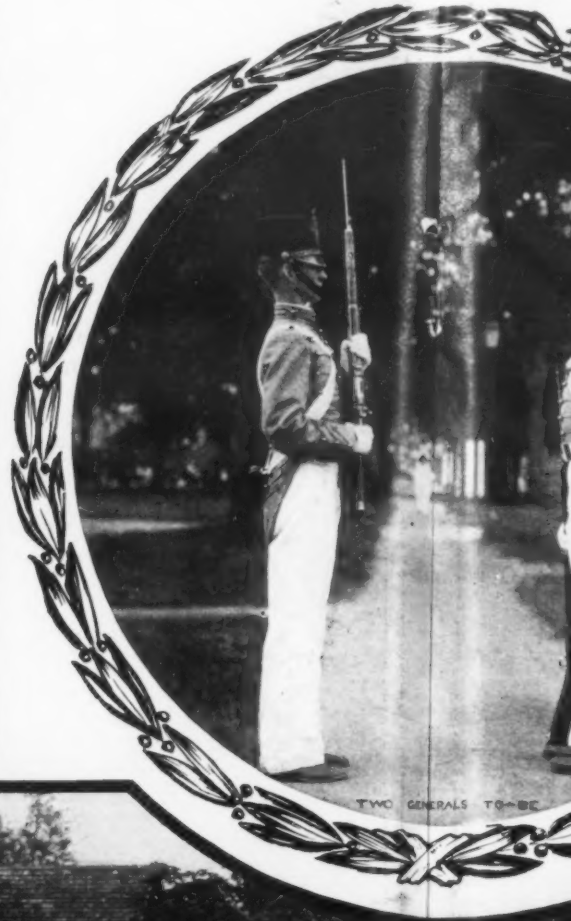
ONE OF THE FIELD BATTERIES UNHITCHED AND IN POSITION TO FIRE;  
MOBILITY IS A FACTOR OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE.



INFANTRY ON THE FIRING LINE WHERE THERE IS LITTLE CHANCE FOR COVER:  
THE MODERN FORMATION.



WALL SCALING—SEEMINGLY IMPOSSIBLE FEATS ARE ACHIEVED BY  
TRAINED MEN.

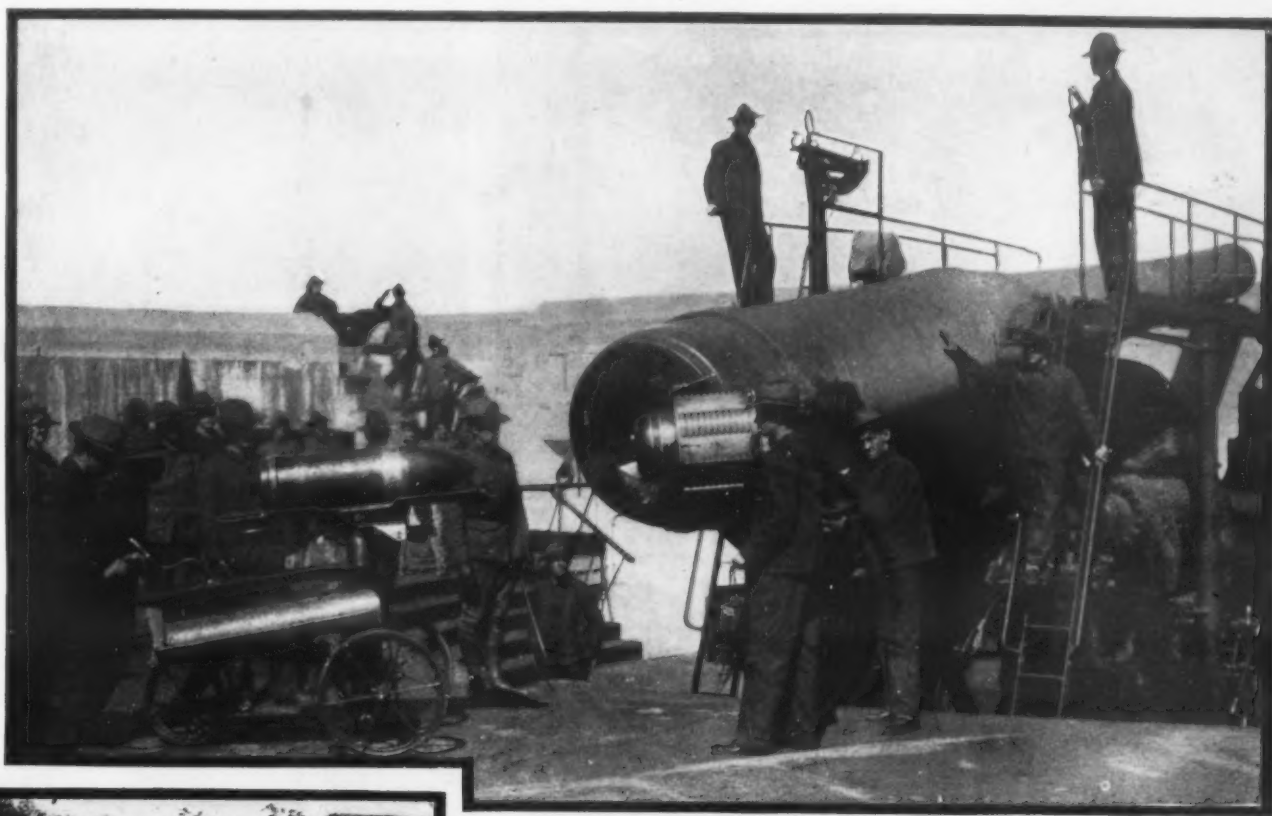
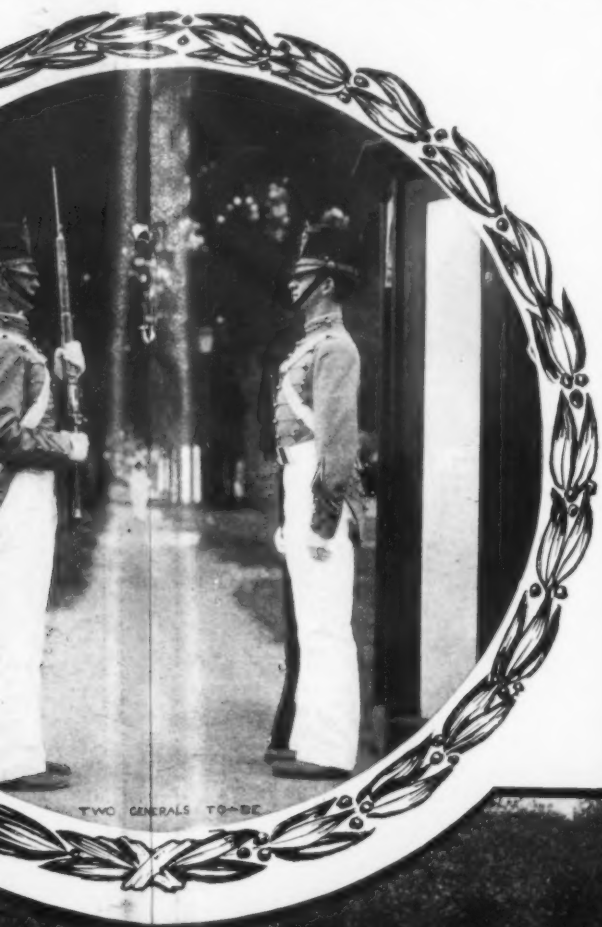


THE MULE PACK; THIS OUTFIT CAN GO WHERE THE  
TRAIN WAGONS CANNOT.

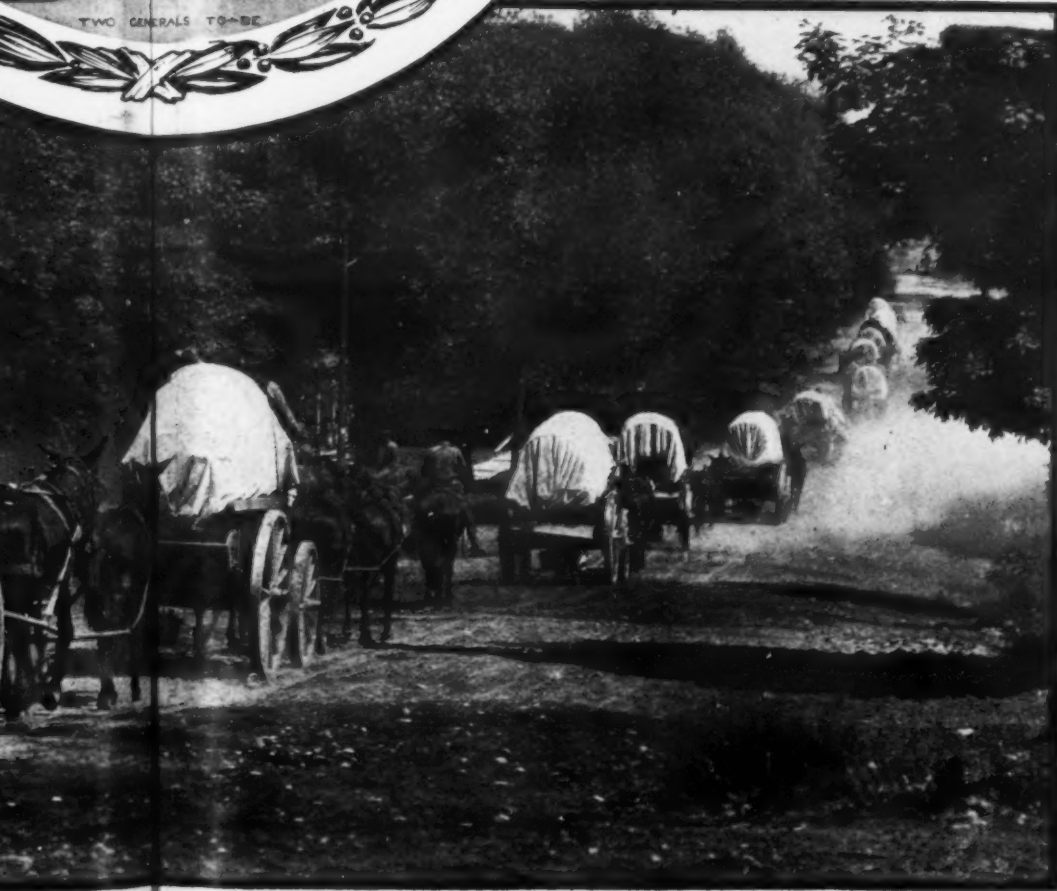


# ates Need a Larger Army?

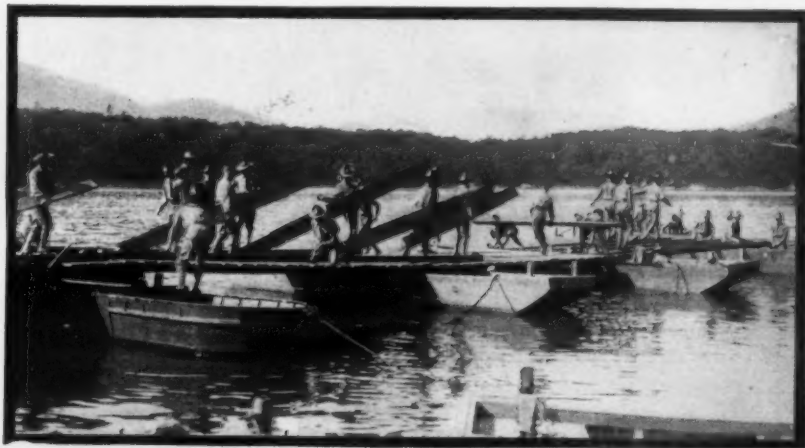
representatives of a Report by Secretary of War Dickinson, to the Effect that the Country Was in Peril of Foreign Invasion  
ed by the House without Being Read, but Its Purport Was Known. President Taft Let It Be Understood, However,  
bsided. Our Standing Army, though Small, Is One of the Most Efficient in the World.



A BIG BREECH LOADER ON THE COAST DEFENSE; NOTE THE ENORMOUS SIZE OF PROJECTILES.



A MAXIM RAPID-FIRE GUN AND ITS SQUAD READY FOR ACTION; THESE MACHINES ARE A TERROR TO THE ENEMY.



PONTON BRIDGE BUILDING. QUICK WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY ENGINEERS AND WORK OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE SUCCESS OF ANY CAMPAIGN.



THE CAVALRY BRANCH OF THE SERVICE RETURNING TO CAMP.



THE HOSPITAL CORPS; REMOVING THE VICTIMS OF GRIM WAR.



# Zoo by Amateur Photographers



(Second Prize, \$3.)—A TIGER THAT REALLY LIKES A BATH.  
*Ethelbert Harris, Ohio.*



"COME ON IN, THE WATER IS FINE."  
*Mrs. W. G. Evans, Kentucky.*



PAPA KANGAROO AT HIS LEISURE.  
*H. S. Cortwright, Georgia.*



(First Prize, \$5.)—LOOKING OUT FROM HIS RETREAT.  
*B. F. Slocum, New York.*



MAMMA KANGAROO AND THE BABY.  
*H. S. Cortwright, Georgia.*



THE SYKES MONKEY, FROM SOUTH AFRICA.  
*G. H. Underwood, England.*



(Third Prize, \$2.)—TWO OF A KIND UP A TREE.  
*E. L. Wells, California.*

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## Postmaster-General Hitchcock the Steam-roller man.

(Continued from page 22.)

the task of seeing that the Taft delegates were seated and that the delegates of the "allies," the men against Taft, were thrown out of the convention. After he had pulled off that piece of work, Taft made him chairman of the campaign committee and later appointed him Postmaster-General.

This Steam-roller Man is essentially modest, quiet and retiring. At times he impresses you as almost bashful. But he is iron in durability and a bulldog in determination. He has steam-rolled from the bottom to the top, and anybody who can roll up the hill is a roller of class and attainments. He is one of the few government clerks who have managed to crawl out of the obscurity that settles down upon such workers, and he has accomplished it by hard labor.

Perhaps the distinguishing characteristic of Hitchcock is his ability to plod. He has the brains for big things, but he is not satisfied with this. He also has a thirst and hunger for details. When he maps out a move or a campaign, such as his fight against the grafters, he goes right through with every detail of it, and he knows every step in the fight as soon as it is made. He is the Steam-roller Man, but he wastes no steam in ringing the bell or blowing the whistle. He does the rolling and leaves it to the other fellow to make the noise. But the crooks of the country and the loafers in the postal service think he's about the noisiest fellow that ever came to town.

The one mistake Mr. Hitchcock is making (and it is the error of his life, for it may cost the Taft administration now and Mr. Taft himself much more than any one can estimate) is his attack on the periodical publishers of the United States. I speak of it as an "attack," because it is so regarded by the publishers. They feel that they are entitled to the same postal rates on their publications as are granted to the newspapers. Magazines and newspapers jointly have had this rate for many years. The magazines allege, and they present figures to show, that the rate is fair, just and equitable; that periodicals are great producers of first-class business for the Post-office Department, and that, if they were suspended, the first-class business of the post-office would show a fearful falling off, for this is the most profitable business the post-office has.

The periodical publishers maintain that, while the Taft administration has favored subsidies for a merchant marine, a protective tariff to build up American industries and is building a Panama Canal for the use of the whole world at the cost of from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000, it should not begrudge a fair and reasonable postal rate to the magazines and newspapers that are creating the business of the post-office. They do not ask for a subsidy and are not in that class. They complain bitterly that Mr. Hitchcock has not manifested a disposition to give them a fair hearing before indicting, trying and convicting them. This is a matter that Mr. Hitchcock must take up for himself. It is serious, because President Taft has become involved in it in a way that is doing him much harm and must do far greater harm unless the dogs of war in the Postal Department are called off. I present this as the statement of the publishers. Mr. Hitchcock is able to defend himself.

## More Trouble for the Traveler.

A NEW customs order, affecting the traveler of average means rather than the rich, has been issued by the Treasury Department. Heretofore the \$100 allowance which each returning resident was permitted to bring in duty free was construed to include not only wearing apparel and articles of personal use, but also household or other small articles not necessarily for personal use. By the new regulation the \$100 duty-free allowance is limited strictly to wearing apparel and similar personal effects. The order is based on a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of the United States vs. A. C. Bernays, of St. Louis. The case was decided against Bernays, who had sought to bring in at the port of San Francisco pictures, chairs, tables and trinkets duty free; but the decision was not adopted by the Treasury Department until the time had expired in which

the Bernays' lawyers might have appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Not until last spring, when the tide of American travel to Europe was in full swing, was the Treasury Department assured of the legal ground upon which to stand. Realizing that thousands had gone abroad in ignorance of any change in the matter of the \$100 allowance, no order concerning it was issued at that time. At the time of the homeward rush the order was also held back, for its enforcement then would have involved endless confusion and delay. Travel having fallen off, the order has now been issued. Customs officials, if no others, are pleased at the prospect, for it establishes beyond argument just what is included in the \$100 limit and enables them to act promptly where heretofore there have been delay and confusion. And, yet, was there not common sense in the old interpretation of the statute? And isn't it about time that we ceased making a free trader out of the disgusted traveler when he stops at the custom house?

## Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

BACHELORS as well as benedicts should be insured. In the first place, the former as a rule become the latter, in which case protection for the home is needed. The earlier an insurance policy is taken out, the cheaper the cost. Simply as a matter of good business, it pays to take out life insurance at an early age. The young man who carries insurance in a reliable company has a better financial standing in the community. There is no question about the safety of the investment if the policy is in an old-line company. Many policies have loan values depending upon the number of years they have run. Then, too, many a man of wealth has been willing to loan a bright, honest fellow the capital with which to start a business simply because the young man was insured. The financier knew the young man would meet his financial obligations if he lived; in the other case, the insurance policy would meet it. Young man, go take out an insurance policy in a good company. You won't regret it.

G., Mumford, N. Y.: The Provident Life and Trust Co. of New York, stands well among the companies of its class.

B. M. K., Columbus, O., and P. Hastings, Neb.: The Bankers Life of Des Moines is in the assessment class which I do not regard as highly as the old line plan.

W., Wauchula, Fla.: The Philadelphia Life was established only 5 years ago and while it reports a satisfactory surplus my preference would be for an older company.

D., St. Louis, Mo.: The rates for insurance are about the same in all the best companies. It would be well for you to prefer an older company with a larger surplus and greater assets.

V., Columbus Grove, O.: The Penn Mutual is one of the oldest companies with an excellent record. I think well of its monthly income policy. You would be wise to drop your assessment insurance and take a straight life policy. There is really little difference between the stock and mutual companies.

W., Baldwin, Ga.: A fifteen or twenty year endowment will provide what you want, namely, a cash payment to you at the end of the endowment period or a cash payment to your wife in the interval if you should die. All leading companies issue this form of insurance.

K., Scranton, Pa.: State your age and write to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, New York, and ask the price of their low-cost policy. This would be sufficient to give your family the protection you look for. Have nothing to do with the fraternal orders or assessment concerns if you are simply looking for life insurance.

B., Merkel, Tex.: The Independent Order of Puritans is an assessment order and the last report that I have seen shows that it has over \$6,000,000 of insurance in force and invested and other assets of a little over \$31,000. Assessment insurance while cheaper at the start usually proves more costly in the end.

C., Duluth, Minn.: It is true that the new life insurance companies may have a fair chance of success with good management but it is also true that they must meet the severest kind of competition from companies that have long been established, have abundant resources and know the business thorough.

*Hermit*

## A Progressive Insurance Company.

The statement of The Manhattan Life Insurance Company marks the sixtieth milestone in the history of this substantial old company. The assets, new insurance and total insurance in force all show increases over the preceding year. The policy forms and premium rates of this company are very attractive.



### If 12,000 Physicians Diagnosed YOUR Case

AND if these 12,000 physicians advised the identical treatment—you would accept their prescription with implicit confidence. You would be positive that all these physicians could not possibly be in error and that such overwhelming unity of opinion must be final.

More than 12,000 physicians have given their written testimony to the remarkable value of Sanatogen in all nerve disorders; they have seen in their own practice how Sanatogen re-vitalizes exhausted bodies—how it infuses new vigor, new life, new strength into nervous systems weakened by disease, overwork, or worry. The verdict of these 12,000 authorities is convincing beyond doubt—and is safe for you so act upon.

Yet these 12,000 physicians represent but a fraction of the total number who every day in every land prescribe Sanatogen for their patients. The opinions reproduced herewith are from men of international fame and authority. Show them to your physician and make sure you start Sanatogen at once.

We have published an intensely interesting book by a prominent physician-author who convincingly drives home the fact that our present mode of living creates nervous disorders and then clearly explains the remedy. Also in this book are published many convincing letters to Sanatogen's merit by world-famous people. WRITE TO-DAY FOR A FREE COPY.

Sanatogen is sold in three sizes—\$1.00—\$1.90—\$3.60

Get it from your druggist—if not obtainable from him, write

**THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO.**  
528 Everett Bldg. New York

**Sir Charles Cameron, C.B., M.D.:**

"Sanatogen is a substance of highest nutritive value containing a large amount of phosphorus which can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food."

**Prof. C. A. Ewald, of Berlin Univ.:**

Doctor honoris causa Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, writes:

"I am able to speak from my own observations made at the bedside of patients, and I can say that I have used Sanatogen in a great number of cases (that is, in those disturbances of metabolism which were mainly of a nervous or neurasthenic origin) and have obtained excellent results."

**Prof. E. von Leyden, of Berlin:**

writes:

"I have gladly and frequently prescribed Sanatogen in cases of delicate patients, in my clinical as well as in my private practice and am extremely satisfied with the results."

**Prof. A. Eulenburg, of Berlin University:**

writes:

"I can regard it as a most valuable and helpful remedy in the treatment of most nervous diseases, including those accompanied by malnutrition."

Photo by PACH BROS.

## Pure, Healthful, Refreshing

# Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

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60th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF

## THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW YORK.

**HENRY B. STOKES, President.**

Total Payments to Policyholders Since Organization Plus Amount Now Held For Their Benefit

**\$87,581,798.13**

**ADMITTED ASSETS JANUARY 1st, 1911**

Bonds and Stocks owned by Company	\$3,631,413.00
Bonds and Mortgages, first lien (Fire Ins. on same \$7,241,450.00)	8,030,123.60
Real Estate owned by Company	5,817,959.00
Loans and Liens on Policies in force	3,410,007.04
Cash in Bank and on hand	225,570.91
Net Deferred Premiums and Premiums in course of collection	164,547.16
Interest and Rents due and accrued, and all other assets	283,839.52
	<b>\$21,563,460.23</b>

**LIABILITIES**

Policy Reserve (as computed by the New York Insurance Department)	\$18,918,619.00
All other liabilities	314,011.81
<b>AMOUNT TO PROVIDE FOR ANY POSSIBLE DEPRECIATION OR OTHER LIABILITY</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>
<b>AMOUNT HELD SUBJECT TO CONTINGENCIES, FOR SURVIVORSHIP DIVIDEND POLICIES</b>	<b>\$1,647,534.03</b>
<b>CONTINGENT RESERVE FUND</b>	<b>658,295.39</b>
	<b>\$21,563,460.23</b>

Total Insurance in Force **\$68,432,975.00**  
Paid Policy-Holders During 1910 **\$2,306,347.57**  
Total Assets **\$21,563,460.23**  
Excess Assets Over Liabilities **\$2,305,829.42**

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



## Good Housewives



And all leading chefs and cooks use it.

A Wonderful Appetizer. Assists Digestion.

## LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

An admirable relish of rare quality and rich flavor. Try it on Soups, Fish, Roasts, Chops, Steaks, Gravies, Stews, Salads and Chafing Dish Cooking.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York

## Rémoh Gems



### Not Imitations

The greatest triumph of the electric furnace—a marvelously reconstructed gem. Looks like a diamond—wears like a diamond—brilliance guaranteed forever—stands filing, fire and acid like a diamond. Has no paste, foil, or artificial backing. Set only in 14 Karat Solid gold mountings. 1-30, the cost of diamonds. Guaranteed to contain no glass—will cut glass. Sent on approval. Money cheerfully refunded if not perfectly satisfactory. Write today for our De-Luxe Jewel Book—it's free for the asking. Address—

Rémoh Jewelry Co.  
467 N. Broadway  
St. Louis, Mo.

## CLASS PINS

AND BADGES FOR COLLEGE, SCHOOL, SOCIETY OR LODGE.

Either style with any three letters and figures, one or two colors of enamel. Sterling Silver, 25¢ each, \$2.50 doz. Silver Plated, 10¢ each, \$1.00 doz. Send for free Catalog. Special designs also made for any School or Society, at attractive prices. Send idea for estimate. BASTIAN BROS. CO., Dept. 365 ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## Nulite Gasoline Table Lamp.

A beautiful lamp for homes, hotels, offices, stores, banks, cafes. Portable, safe; can be turned upside down or rolled on the floor without danger or affecting the light. 300 C. P. of soft, brilliant light, 1-3 cent per hour. Also 800 different styles of lamps and systems.

AGENTS: We want town, county and traveling salesmen. Best position ever offered. Sells everywhere. Write for Special Offer. CHICAGO SOLAR LIGHT CO., 133 So. Jefferson St., Chicago

ALWAYS THE SAME GOOD OLD

**BLATZ** MILWAUKEE  
THE FINEST BEER  
EVER BREWED

Blatz possesses the nourishing qualities of bread, backed by character and tonic properties, that have appealed to connoisseurs for generations.

Ask for it at the Club, Cafe or Buffet. Insist on Blatz. Correspondence invited direct.

VAL BLATZ-BREWING CO. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

## Why Food Laws Must Be Uniform

Vital Reasons for a National Movement of Vast Importance to Consumer and Producer Alike.

WHEN the members of the constitutional convention of 1787, which constructed that masterly document that was to be to the people of these United States their fundamental law, wrestled with the conflicting interests of State and nation, they could not have foreseen that the provision putting all commerce between the States under Federal control—useful as that provision has proved to be—would be inadequate in one vital respect to the amazing progress of the mercantile interests of the twentieth century. But that inadequacy is daily and painfully demonstrated to the American business man when he encounters the obstacles that the lack of uniformity among the laws of the different States interposes between him and his customer. In one direction substantial progress in overcoming this obstacle has been made. Since 1906, when the national pure-food law was passed, there has been gratify-

or necessity of this particular amendment, there can be none about the proposition that this should be done first at Washington and then at the capitals of the States. Yet restless agitators may succeed in securing State legislation on this topic prior to action by Congress, and so bring back the chaotic conditions that prevailed before 1906.

The one all-powerful and saving factor in all this conflict for pure-food laws is the influence of public opinion when once awakened and informed. To no one more than to the consumer himself is uniformity in pure-food legislation more important. It is in his interest exactly as much as in that of the manufacturers. And no one can do more than the consumer to secure and retain the advantages of such uniformity. Nowhere has this point been better put than in the address before the Credit Men's Association, at Philadelphia, of H. N. McKinney. In that very notable



CHART TO SHOW PREVAILING UNIFORMITY IN ONE PARTICULAR PROVISION OF THE FOOD LAWS.

ing agreement between the States on this to the public at large all-important subject.

The campaign that resulted in the passing of that Federal measure was a tremendous step in the right direction. Prior to that time a food-stuff manufacturer never knew how he could comply with the varied and often contradictory requirements of the different States. No matter what he did, he faced trouble somewhere. Finally the situation became so complicated that the food commissioners of practically every State united in urging the interposition of the Federal government, and the national pure-food law was the result. It was not then and it is not now so much a question of the merit or demerit of a particular law; it was and is a question of uniformity. A manufacturer or merchant can adjust his business to even an unsatisfactory law, but he cannot adjust himself to forty-eight different laws, some good, some bad, some neither, but all differing. Despite all these manifest, self-evident advantages of uniformity, eternal vigilance seems to be the price of holding the ground already gained, to say nothing of extending the uniformity system to other than pure-food laws.

Incredible as it may seem, there have been repeated attempts in State Legislatures to enact new food laws in variance with and sometimes in direct conflict with the national statute. So far all these attempts have failed. The record summarized to date shows thirty-nine States and Territories whose statute provisions in regard to weight misbranding, for example, are uniform with the Federal statute, while the Legislatures of twenty-one States have rejected bills at variance with the Federal statute. Even if there should be a necessary and wise amendment to the present national law—and that some such amendment may be made with advantage is not denied—it is essential that the first action should be taken by the national, not the State government. Representative Mann, of Illinois, recently offered an amendment to the food law, requiring the weight to be put on the label of every package. While there may be differences of opinion as to the wisdom

presentation of this important subject Mr. McKinney said:

The necessity of uniformity seems so plain, the benefit of it to manufacturer, dealer and consumer so apparent, that it is difficult to understand how there can be objection or interference with efforts to bring about a quick adjustment of all laws to this end, and yet every attempt in this direction is met with more or less of opposition, and it is worth our while to try to discover wherein lies the difficulty of the accomplishment of our purpose. I think, in the first place, we may look to those old enemies of progress which are ever met in any attempt to change existing methods. I mean prejudice and ignorance. Prejudice that always exists against any success whether it be individual or corporate, and ignorance of real conditions. The country has been flooded during the past years with denunciations of successful men and of great corporations until there has somehow become more deeply imbedded in the minds of the masses than we realize, the thought that the great aim of nine-tenths of the merchants of the land is to somehow draw the last drop of blood remaining in the other tenth. I want to take this occasion to say that I believe that commercial honor, both individual and corporate, was never at a higher point than today. I want to say further that all of the newspaper reports of fraud and failures, of greed and selfishness, are the best indications that the great mass of business men are not only honest in the ordinary commercial sense, but their integrity and honor is of the largest and deepest degree.

In the last analysis, if the consumer can be brought to see that his interest is one with that of the manufacturer, that one cannot live without the other and that the fact that one lives in one State and the other just across the line in another can have nothing to do with their trade relations, then the battle for uniformity and the "square deal" will be well won.

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## A Standing National Disgrace.

(Continued from page 91.)

state which threatens decay. It should immediately be treated with a cement covering. The "Grizzly Giant," in the Yosemite, is in such a precarious condition that it has to be supported by cables to keep it from being carried away by the winter storms. This tree, it is estimated, has been growing six thousand years. Authorities claim that it is the oldest living thing.

The Yellowstone is in exceptionally good shape and might almost have been excluded from this article but for the antique methods of transportation employed there. The Concord stages now used, with their four to six horses, are picturesque, but years behind the times. Automobiles on the same roads could make thirty miles an hour. The teams jog along at eight miles an hour. They spread the travel over six days. By motor the actual riding could be done in two. The saving would allow four days to be spent at scenic points. It would be a welcome change, because there is practically no scenery of note en route. As it is now, the visitors usually land at their destination at about four o'clock in the afternoon, after a hard day's ride. They must see the place before dark or remain an extra day, which most do not do, because of the heavy additional expense.

There are practically no accommodations for visitors in the new Glacier National Park, in Montana. Those who come are required to outfit like a surveying party. Since the average tourist hardly knows how to make a fire and probably could not eat what he cooked if he did, the present arrangement precludes anything but a seasoned camper. Transportation from the lower end of Lake McDonald to the one small hotel is made particularly hazardous by unsafe, antiquated boats. The appropriation last year was so meager as to hardly insure fire protection. The loss from forest fires there was upward of \$500,000. Maybe it will reach \$1,000,000. If the winds had been unfavorable it might have been \$10,000,000.

The Yosemite is close to all of California and easy of access. It should be so arranged that a business man in San Francisco could take his dinner at his home Saturday night and breakfast in the Yosemite next morning. This would allow him to stay all day in the park and he could be home for breakfast Monday morning. The railroads are not to blame for the fact that it cannot be accomplished. A rough and hazardous road from El Portal, the entrance to the park, is responsible for this. Only last year a stage rolled off the cliff which this thoroughfare traverses and several persons were killed. For \$100,000 the government could replace the death-dealing path. The distance could then be covered by automobiles in an hour. Now the journey takes half a day. Another drawback complained of is that motor cars are not allowed to enter the reservation. If, as is often the case, a man drives from San Francisco, about a hundred miles distant, he is stopped at the park entrance. He must either hire a park vehicle for the rest of the distance or walk. The only hotel in the Yosemite valley is but a makeshift, put there to temporarily replace the Stoneman House, which was burned. The camp sites are badly in need of improvement.

There is no protection from forest fires. Hardly a great tree there that does not show some fire scar. In many places the underbrush is so thick that it is impossible to see ten feet away from the road or trail. The Yosemite and Sequoia parks contain immense amounts of fine grass. It is to-day but a fire menace. If cattle were allowed to graze in the inclosures, the Yosemite could pasture ten thousand cattle for four months each summer, and the Sequoia three thousand head. This might bring an annual revenue to the parks of about \$30,000, almost half the amount of the annual appropriation for all the parks. The cattle would tramp down the trails and clear the underbrush.

All the wagon roads reaching the Yosemite are toll. They are owned by private individuals who collect liberally from tourists. These roads should be taken over by government or State. The needs of the park are hotels, better transportation facilities and roads. These facilities would double the tourist rate. The public here, as in several other national parks, is subject to much

annoyance by runners or stage drivers urging visitors to go to certain places.

In the Petrified Forest, in Arizona, the Natural Bridge, that most remarkable creation of nature, needs immediate attention. The stone piers constructed to support the bridge are not doing it all. The tree which forms the principal part of the structure is cracked in a dozen places. If relief does not come quick, one of the principal features of the park will have been destroyed. The Sequoia National Park, in California, offers no transportation worth mentioning. It has no hotel or camp accommodations. There is emphatic need for a hotel in the Giant Forest. The General Grant National Park, also in California, has no accommodation for visitors. Mount Rainier National Park, in Washington, is unimproved. The single hotel is small and inadequate.

Crater Lake, in Oregon, after which the national park there was named, is commonly known as one of the five wonders of the world. A beautiful lake was formed, through which one of the peaks of a sunken mountain protrudes. Transportation in the park is as poor as can be imagined. It is expensive. There are no roads or trails for the people to get around. That is the principal reason why only a comparative handful of people visited the place last year. In fact, only 200,000 visited all the parks in that time. Half of those went to Hot Springs for the water. One of the reasons attributed is the expense in certain parks. For instance, in the Grand Canyon it costs five dollars to hire a stiff-legged mule to jolt you from the hotel into the canyon. The price should not be half that. Here two dollars practically is charged to see the sunset. At least, that is the fee for a stage journey to where the best view is obtained. It should not cost over fifty cents.

"The pressing needs of the national parks are additional and better roads and trails," said Secretary Ballinger, discussing the situation with me, "the extinguishment of the fifty thousand acres of private holdings and land claims within the park, the development of a uniform system of administration under a commissioner rather than a commission, the improvement of sanitary conditions within the park areas, the cleaning up of dead and down timber in so far as it increases the fire risk, the construction of telegraph and telephone lines within the park, further appropriations for guides, patrols and rangers; legislative authority to permit the government effectively to enforce its rules and regulations, the construction of buildings and improvements for the comfort and convenience of tourists."

Secretary Ballinger, in his last report, urges "the display of greater interest in their (the national parks) improvement by Congress, in liberal appropriations." That is the keynote to the whole situation. Not only Congress, but the American people have got to show an immediate interest in the magnificent playgrounds. Our sluggishness in the matter is a spectacle for the nations. Meantime, as has been remarked some years, our tourists are spending \$100,000,000 abroad, for the most part in search of scenery inferior in many ways to our own, the grandest in the world.

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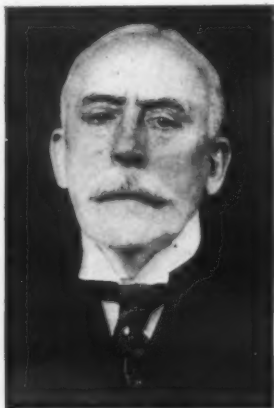
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## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

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ONE PERSON in every three of the nearly ten million residents of New York State has a deposit in a savings bank, yet we never hear of these depositors losing their money and it is very seldom that we hear of any bank failing to meet its liabilities. It is true that in New York recently a trust company and a couple of banks, all of which had been known to be weak, were suddenly compelled to have help to meet their liabilities; but no one of the depositors appears to have suffered, and the man who came to their relief was J. P. Morgan, the great banker whom many a muck-raker has made the target of his vilest abuse.

I wonder how many of my readers have been savings-bank depositors or are now. Did they ever lose money deposited in a savings bank? Very few, I suspect. But how many have had losses by buying mining, oil, plantation and other stocks exploited in the newspapers and some of the magazines or peddled around by agents in pursuit of a handsome commission?

The lesson I would impress is this, that if one seeks to invest money he should place it in the hands of responsible parties. The standing of our savings banks is known and recognized. Savings banks are under the supervision of the State superintendent of banks. They are limited in their investments to securities of the choicest character, including first mortgages on improved real estate. The investor who buys savings-bank securities, therefore, seldom has a loss. No savings bank ever is permitted to buy mining, oil and plantation stocks, such as are peddled about by commission agents or exploited by tipsters in the Sunday papers.

The Post-office Department believes that \$100,000,000 a year has been taken from the thoughtless people of the country by bunco schemers and dealers in fraudulent securities. With the opening of this new year I seek to impress upon the mind of every reader the necessity, in making his investments, of dealing only with well-established firms. In these days no one need be fooled. We have established stock exchanges, savings banks under State supervision, national banks under the supervision of the

Federal government, brokers and bankers, members in good standing of the Stock Exchange, who have for years dealt honestly and honorably with their customers.

Furthermore, in these days, publications of the highest class—and I am glad to include LESLIE'S WEEKLY in the number—are not permitting the use of their columns for advertising purposes by those who do not have a recognized standing in the business world. At least every effort is made in this direction. It is rarely that the well-established magazines of the highest class are imposed upon, though a few still permit the publication on their advertising pages of highly speculative mining and other schemes.

We laugh at those who have suffered because of their folly in listening to the sellers of "gold bricks" and yet in many instances the victims deserve to be pitied rather than to be derided, for they have believed what they have read in print and have thought that they were doing what was right and businesslike. No reader of this department, however, in the future will have reason to suffer a loss by listening to the persuasive voice of the dealer in questionable and bogus securities, for fair warning has been given him.

M., Utica, N. Y.: The Long Beach Estates bonds, according to their reports, are well secured and are a first mortgage.

C., Woodville, N. H.: Nothing is known on Wall Street of the Guarantee Oil Co. Stock Exchange securities would be preferable.

Edgecombe, Kansas: Am unable to advise you regarding either American Oil Storage or Cripple Creek Gold Isabella. No reports are available.

F. T. L., St. Louis, Mo.: Ohio Copper is controlled by United Copper and is a Heinze concern run by an inside clique who know all about it. It is altogether too speculative for me to recommend.

C., Seattle, Wash.: The offer in an advertisement to guarantee the return of the investor's money would probably not be legally binding, any more than a merchant's offer in an advertisement to sell goods at half price. I would leave all such stocks alone.

Small Investor, New Haven, Conn.: 1. Investors wishing to make small purchases from \$500 upward of bonds yielding 6 per cent. are invited to send for a list to George M. Seward & Co., bankers, Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

Irrigation, Omaha, Neb.: Irrigated Texas lands for fruit and alfalfa are described in an illustrated free booklet which will be sent to any of my readers who will write to the Fort Stockton Irrigated Lands Co. for it. Its address is 678 Fidelity Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Safe Investment, Toledo, O.: 1. Bonds are undoubtedly the safest investment but you should select them with care. 2. A list of over 50 issues of bonds and a booklet on bond investments will be sent you without charge if you will address the New First National Bank, Dept. L, Columbus, O.

G. G., Seattle, Wash.: U. S. Light and Heat pref. has a par value of \$10 and has recently been selling at 8 1/2%. It pays 7 per cent. regularly, which is over 8 per cent. on the investment. Write to Walston H. Brown & Bros., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 45 Wall Street, New York, for their "Circular A."

Profit Sharing: A 6 per cent. stock with a share in profits is offered by the Standard Typewriter Co., 350 Broadway, New York, manufacturers of the only folding typewriter on the market, the trade of which is constantly growing. Write to the profit sharing department of the company for particulars. G., Hartford, Conn.: Dividend payers like Pennsylvania, New Haven, L. and N., Santa Fe pref., Northwestern, D. and H., Steel pref., and the others on your list you would do well to hold, for most of them have been through their liquidation. For investment I think well of Texas Oil, Ontario and Western and U. P. pref.

(Continued on page 108.)

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

## Why—Where—When TO BUY INDUSTRIAL PREFERRED STOCKS

Why—Industrial Preferred Stocks yield a larger income on the money invested than other equally safe securities having a ready market.

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The Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings  
Junction Park Row and Beekman St., N. Y.

**4 1/2 PER CENT****Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.**

(Continued from page 104.)

M. Veazie, Me.: The Buena Vista Fruit Co. land is a good way from home. Unless you have very satisfactory knowledge of any Cuban land proposition, it would be better to keep your investments nearer home.

U. S. L., Chicago: U. S. Light and Heat pref., has been selling a little above \$8. It pays 7 per cent. It is a much better speculation than the low-priced railroad stocks to which you refer. Pincus, King & Co., 50 Broadway, N. Y., deal in U. S. L. and Heat, Co., and in other listed and unlisted stocks. Safe and Sure, New Orleans, La.: 1. In a rising market more money is usually made by speculating on a margin, but this is also attended with risk. As a beginner I advise you to buy outright what you can pay for. 2. John Muir & Co., members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, deal in small lots. Write to them for their market letter.

Prompt, Dover, Del.: Interest is usually paid semi-annually but on the 6 per cent. gold notes offered by Meikleham & Dinmore, Engineers Bankers, 25 Broad St., N. Y., interest is paid quarterly. These notes run for five years and can be redeemed at 101 1/2 or converted into a 40 year first mortgage gold bond. They are well worth inquiring into. Write to the firm for their "Circular 205."

Certain, Denver, Colo.: The Pay-As-You-Enter Car pref. stock pays 7 per cent and has special rights to participate in the increased business. These cars are becoming widely popular and a great many believers in industrial preferred stocks have been attracted by it. Write to Carlisle & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 74 Broadway, New York for circular PE No. 72, giving full particulars.

H., Denver, Col.: 1. I advise you not to send your American Ice proxy to the company. Send it to me. I will endeavor to have it used in your interests. Reports of the past two years show that the stock has been earning dividends. Some stockholders are eager to find out why they are not paid. 2. Why not take ten shares of Ontario and Western, ten of Corn Products common and ten U. S. Light and Heat pref. This would give you variety and a chance to see what you could do. Connor & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 31 Nassau Street, New York, pay special attention to the investment of small sums in good securities and will give you an analysis of values and other information on request.

S., Loch Raven, Md.: I do not advise you to sell your Penn. at a loss. With a rising market it ought to yield a handsome profit. Leavitt & Grant, members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, 55 Broadway, New York, have prepared a special letter on Penn., U. S. Steel, Rock Island, S. P., Atchafalpa and a number of other active stocks and invite my

readers to write to them for copies of the same which will be furnished without charge.

Anxious, New Orleans, La.: 1. The best of the cheap industrial common stocks on your list is Corn Products common for a long pull. 2. A good analytical and instructive weekly financial letter on conditions affecting investments can be had by any of my readers who will drop a postal for it to Josephthal, Louchheim & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 56 Broadway, New York. Investors and speculators can read it with profit.

Information, Minneapolis, Minn.: Pay no attention to tips of so-called "information bureaus" that advertise them in extravagant language. A very excellent weekly financial review of the market which is read regularly by thousands of investors, is published by J. S. Bache & Co., the well-known bankers, 42 Broadway, New York. Any of my readers can have a copy by dropping a postal to Bache & Co. for it, and mentioning Jasper.

M. A. K., Pa.: 1. The American Real Estate Co. is engaged in developing tracts of land in and about New York. It makes a good report. 2. The Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York, ranks among the very highest financial institutions, and its certificates and mortgages are among the best, many of them being bought by savings banks and by careful investors all over the country. 3. Timber bonds are not looked upon as gilt edged, as a rule.

D. N., Mount Gilead, O.: It is difficult to recommend any special stocks but I think well of Ontario and Western selling at 40 and paying 2 per cent. Texas Oil paying 10 per cent. and selling around 135. International Paper pref. paying 2 per cent. when selling around 55 and Kansas City Southern pref. paying 4 per cent. and selling around 65. I do not advise any of the car equipment stocks at present. They have had a tremendous slump in their business, much more than the public knows.

H., New York: I will be glad to have your shares of American Ice entered with others that favor the appointment of a stockholders' committee. If all other stockholders great and small would send me their names with the number of shares they hold, I believe we could secure the organization of an effective committee. If shareholders foolishly send their proxies to the officers of the company when they solicit them to vote at the annual meeting, they will have only themselves to blame if they are dissatisfied with the administration.

M., Saltillo, Mexico: 1. I would not care to be short of this market and would cover at the first opportunity. A very destructive decision in the trust cases or refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit the railroads to increase their rates might lead to a further slump but there is general belief that the worst is passed. 2. Buying on a margin is preferable to buying on the installment plan. Write to Harvey A. Willis & Co., 32 Broadway, New York, for their Circular No. 35, which has suggestions for investors in speculative securities.

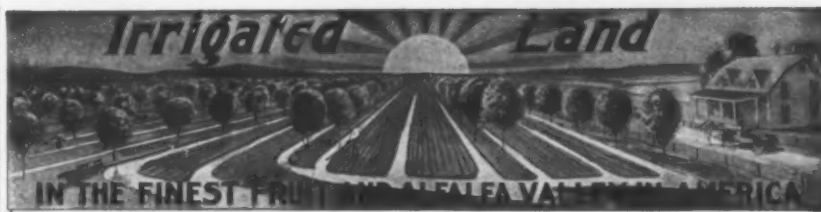
F., Columbus, O.: 1. If the railroads are permitted to increase their rates there is no reason why New York Central and all the other best dividend payers should not continue their dividends. 2. No time is set for the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court or the Interstate Commerce Commission, but both are expected shortly. 3. I think it wiser to buy stocks on the margin plan, if you cannot afford to pay for them in full. Any of the brokers who advertise in LESLIE'S will deal in marginal transactions on a satisfactory basis. A broker who will invite a serious risk can hardly be recommended.

High Living, Cincinnati, O.: 1. Industrial pref. stocks will give you better returns than railroad pref. and under existing conditions are quite safe. 2. The New England Industrial pref. stocks are very largely held for investment in New England and are attracting the attention of investors generally. 3. Several pref. stocks sell on a basis to net from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. Par is \$100, and you can buy one share or upward. Write to Thomas C. Perkins, 61 Connecticut Mutual Building, Hartford, Conn., for his "Circulars A, B and C," giving particulars regarding industrial investments yielding from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent.

G., Shelbyville, Ill.: 1. Two shares of Standard Oil at \$600 a share would cost \$1,200, and at the recent rate of dividends would net \$20, or a little over 6 per cent. The stock has recently been selling at nearer \$30. You can buy any number of shares from one upward. J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, make a specialty of dealing in small lots, and would be glad to give information regarding market transactions to any of my readers. 2. I do not regard any of the railroad stocks as safe as a U. S. bond, but they yield better returns. A woman should be very careful in making her investments.

Inquirer, Atlanta, Ga.: 1. There is as much honesty in Wall Street operations as in any other line of business. Think of the millions involved in every day's transactions on the Stock Exchange with nothing but a hurried memorandum on either side. 2. The terms used on Wall Street need not bother you. They are readily comprehended. 3. Drop a postal to Norman W. Peters & Co., members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, 74 Broadway, New York, for their free booklet on "Cardinal Principles of Wall Street." 4. \$100 is not too small with which to begin to operate. Peters & Co. invite small as well as large accounts.

M. M., Atlantic City, N. J.: 1. You can get 4 1/2 per cent. on your money and pay from month to month on the security, making payments as small as \$10 a month and be absolutely sure of your investment. Write to the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., one of the strongest financial institutions in the

**Fort Stockton, Texas**

Irrigated Land is now open to you at a development price. Richest soil in Pecos Valley, limestone formation (no gypsum) natural flow of pure spring water exceeding 55,000,000 gallons per day for irrigation and domestic use; irrigation system completed and in full operation now; no waiting for water; many crops will yield profits of \$100 to \$1,000 per acre; no drought; no crop failures; finest all year round climate in the United States; altitude 3,050 feet above sea level.

**Fort Stockton Farmers Made Big Profits Last Year**

Peaches yielded \$15 per tree; Malaga grapes 50 pounds per vine; melons \$250 per acre; turnips, \$100 per acre; sorghum, \$120 per acre; maize, \$100 per acre; alfalfa seven cuttings (Average price during 1910, \$22 per ton).

We are selling land to experienced irrigation farmers and fruit growers from Colorado, California, Oregon, Idaho, etc., where lands are valued at from \$200 to \$1,500 per acre and bearing orchards at from \$2,000 to \$4,000 per acre, who state that this is the finest body of land and water supply they ever saw. Our clients also include bankers, merchants, farmers, gardeners, etc., who have inspected many irrigation projects, but did not find what they wanted in irrigated land until they saw Fort Stockton.

Fort Stockton is County Seat of Pecos County and important division point on Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway, now building into Fort Stockton; population now 1,200 and growing rapidly.

This is one irrigation project where the water supply has not varied in 50 years; where every drop of water used for irrigation is good to drink and where there is water in abundance for every acre of land that is irrigable. You cannot afford to buy land anywhere without seeing Fort Stockton.

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**References:**

First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.,  
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City.....  
State.....

country, at 176 Broadway, New York, and ask them for their little booklet on "The Safe Way to Save." A number of my readers are investing in the certificates of this company and all of them are well satisfied. This is high class investment and not speculation. 2. There is always some risk in operating in any other way except through an established banking house, trust company or savings bank. Spec., Kansas City, Mo.: 1. After the long dullness in Havana Tobacco the shares recently became active on the curb at considerably higher figures. There are those who buy low priced curb stocks when no one else seems to want them and hold them patiently for a rise, which is liable to come spasmodically to almost any curb stock. Sometimes this rise has a substantial foundation, and sometimes it is merely speculative. The rise in U. S. Light and Heat from \$1 to \$2 during the last month, I am told, has a basis in the business the company does, for the secretary tells me it is crowded with orders. Manhattan Transit which once jumped to 29 is now back to a little over 1, and New York Transportation which sold at less than 22 per share during the panic is now over \$5. You can get quotations on the cheap curb stock, if you will write to Slatery & Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, and mention Jasper.

NEW YORK, January 19, 1911. JASPER.

**REORGANIZATION****OF****Central Foundry Company**

The undersigned have prepared a plan and agreement of reorganization, and have lodged the same with Central Trust Company of New York, the depository under said plan. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained of said depository, or of the secretary of the committee, and of Baring Brothers & Company, Ltd., in London.

The plan contemplates the organization of a new company to acquire, as mentioned in the plan, substantially all of the property of Central Foundry Company, which will make an issue of first mortgage bonds and of preferred and common stock on a scale of capitalization that, while providing \$1,000,000 of new money, will be about half the capitalization of the existing Central Foundry Company, and will reduce the fixed charges of the company well within what is believed to be a conservative estimate of its probable earnings. The new money provided will pay the secured debt of Central Foundry Company and the floating debt of the subsidiary companies and provide a considerable sum for desirable improvements.

Under this plan depositing debenture bondholders are to receive new preferred stock to an amount equal to the par of their bonds and interest to February 11, 1910 (being the amount provable on said bonds in the bankruptcy), plus an additional 20 per cent. of new common stock; and other creditors will likewise receive new preferred stock to the amounts at which their claims, respectively, shall be proved in the bankruptcy with 20 per cent. of new common stock.

Stockholders of Central Foundry Company, whether preferred or common, will be permitted to share in the reorganization only upon depositing certificates representing shares of stock in Central Foundry Company, and subscribing and paying, for the purposes of the reorganization, \$8 for each share deposited by them, and will then receive first mortgage 6 1/2% bonds to the amount of such payment and common stock of the new company equal, in the case of depositors of preferred stock, to 24 per cent., and in the case of depositors of common stock, to 16 per cent. of the par value of the Central Foundry Company stock deposited by them, respectively. Thus a stockholder of Central Foundry Company depositing 100 shares of stock under the plan will pay \$800 for the purposes of the reorganization, and will receive eight \$100 bonds of the new company, and, if a preferred stockholder, 24 shares, and, if a common stockholder, 16 shares, of the new common stock.

A syndicate has been organized, which, for a commission of \$350,000 of new preferred stock, will, to the extent of \$1,000,000, underwrite the above mentioned payments required of stockholders.

In the opinion of the committee, a speedy reorganization is the only course which will preserve to the creditors the value of their rights. A great part of the value of the properties is the existing organization, employees, plants and business and generally their value as a going concern. The value of the mere physical assets when sold upon liquidation in a bankruptcy court would be less than their intrinsic value and ruinously less than the value of the companies as reorganized going concerns. The court is not willing to continue the receivership indefinitely, and a speedy reorganization is essential to preserve this value for the creditors.

The holders of certificates of deposit issued under the deposit agreement, dated February 16, 1910, whereunder the Central Trust Company of New York is depository, representing debentures or claims, will be entitled to the benefits of the plan and agreement of reorganization, and will become bound thereby without further action on their part, and without the issue of new certificates of deposit, except such certificate-holders as shall withdraw from the said deposit agreement dated February 16, 1910, as permitted by the said deposit agreement and the notice of the committee published in connection herewith and within the period in said notice specified.

Holders of debentures of and claims against the Central Foundry Company, who have not already deposited their debentures or claims under the deposit agreement dated February 16, 1910, may become parties to the plan and agreement of reorganization only by depositing their debentures or claims (said debentures being in every case accompanied by the coupon maturing May 1, 1910, and all subsequent coupons) with Central Trust Company of New York, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, or with Baring Brothers & Company, Ltd., at their office, 8 Bishopsgate, London, England, receiving certificates of deposit therefor issued under the deposit agreement dated February 16, 1910, with proper notation thereon showing that the holder of said certificates has irrevocably assented to the said plan and agreement of reorganization.

Holders of preferred and common stock of Central Foundry Company may become parties to the plan and agreement by depositing certificates representing shares of such stock duly endorsed in blank and duly stamped to comply with the provisions of law, with Central Trust Company of New York, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, or with Baring Brothers & Company, Ltd., at their office, 8 Bishopsgate, London, England, receiving certificates of deposit therefor.

All deposits must be made prior to **FEBRUARY 1, 1911**, and after **FEBRUARY 1, 1911**, no securities or shares of stock will be allowed to participate in the plan except as may be permitted by the committee in its discretion upon such terms as it may prescribe.

**J. N. WALLACE, Chairman;**  
**C. D. SMITHERS,**  
**P. J. GOODHART,**  
**AUGUST HECKSCHER,**  
**GEORGE D. HALLOCK,**  
**NATHAN D. BILL,**  
**GUSTAV E. KISSEL,**  
**Committee.**

**FRANKLIN L. BABCOCK, Secretary,**  
54 Wall Street, New York City.  
**JOLINE LARKIN & RATHBONE,**  
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Full particulars, statement of earnings, history of the Company and details of the SPECIAL "RIGHTS" sent on request. Ask for circular PE—No. 72.

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We teach you by mail to stuff and mount all kinds of Birds, Animals, Game-Heads. Also to tan skins and make rugs. Decorate your home with your beautiful trophies, or command big income selling specimens and mounting for others. Easily, quickly learned in spare time by men and women. Success guaranteed. Write today for our free book "How to Mount Birds and Animals" absolutely free. N. W. SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMY 4072 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

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Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars FREE. Write today.  
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**THE RECENT GRIDIRON CLUB DINNER.**  
Washington correspondents in their annual skit, this scene representing "The Retreat from Moscow." The newspaper men were made up to impersonate Roosevelt, Beveridge, Carter, Depew, Burdett, Kenn, Scott, and Tawney. Among the Gridironers who participated were N. O. Messenger, of the Washington "Star"; O. K. Davis, of the New York "Times"; C. C. Randolph, formerly of the Denver "Times"; John S. Shriver, of the Baltimore "American"; Richard Fearn, formerly of the New York "Tribune"; James S. Henry of the Philadelphia "Press"; H. L. West, of the Washington "Herald"; Philander Johnson, of the Washington "Star"; and Perry Heath, formerly of the Salt Lake "Tribune."—Photograph Copyright by Buck.

## A City's Novel Exhibition

NEW YORK has been having a curious "show," one that every other city should have. Through its "Budget Exhibit," New York has given to its taxpayers a practical course of instruction. Its purpose was to show where and how the city is spending \$163,000,000 this year and why the board of estimate wants \$200,000,000 next year. That it should steadily cost more and more to run a city whose population grows by leaps and bounds seems natural and inevitable. While the statistical summaries and various arrays of figures which each department presented may not enable one to determine with any accuracy whether a satisfactory degree of economy has been exercised, yet the comparison of one year's expenditures with another's and of one period with another, with the net results accomplished in each case, has been broadly educative.

Publicity is one of the key words to civic honesty and betterment, and a budget show along the lines of this unique exhibition of the metropolis is in large cities particularly advisable. In a small New England community the town meeting gives the taxpayers the opportunity to hear reports from town officials and to keep in touch with the work being done by the town. In a large city this plan would not be feasible, but a municipal budget exhibit furnishes graphic information along the same lines.

The exhibit of the bureau of weights and measures, which occupied the front of the main floor of the building, formed a distinct window attraction. Dry and liquid measures were shown in half sections, the difference between the actual and the supposed measure being so pronounced that one would suppose the deception would have proven a failure. In the case of dishonest scales the devices were not so apparent. However, the display was not only an exhibition of the duplicity of New York milk and food dealers, but quite as much of the exceeding gullibility of a public that could so easily be imposed upon. If every visitor took home a pamphlet prepared by this department, on "What Every Housewife Should Know," and followed its directions, the dishonest dealer would soon find himself checked on every side.

A very instructive outline of what is now being done to increase the water supply of New York was furnished by the water department. Pamphlets had been printed giving the history to date of the Catskill Mountain water system, and actual-size representations of sections of the aqueduct and the Ashokan dam were shown. The statement that a fire engine pumping its utmost for twenty-four hours a day would take two hundred and twenty-five years to empty the Ashokan reservoir reveals the enormity of the undertaking. Another exhibit of this department which cannot fail to have made an unforgettable impression was five faucets, each leaking slightly, as is often the case from being turned off carelessly or because of worn washers, the five representing a total annual waste in water costing \$35.77.

Probably there was no more interest-

ing exhibit than faithful Brentwood, twenty-one years of age, the oldest horse in the fire department. Intelligent and kind, Brentwood, still ready to respond to the call of the alarm, took his first real vacation during the show. The exhibit of the fire department was historically educational, in showing the development made within the last seventy-five years in the matter of engines and equipments. A special educative value, also, should be credited to the tuberculosis exhibit. Tubercular-affected tissues in glass jars were shown, pictures of the unsanitary conditions that induce the disease, the right and wrong methods of ventilation, etc.

The tenement exhibit was under another department, but it should be treated rightly in connection with tuberculosis, for the old style of tenement, with its accumulated filth and lack of air and sunlight, has been one of the main causes of tuberculosis. Miniature reproductions of the old death traps were shown, side by side with modern tenements built according to the best standards. There were pictures, too, of the foul closets and dark, cluttered alleys in the tenement districts, side by side with pictures of the same spots after the law had been rigorously enforced. In this department a good work has been done, but when one considers the size of the problem, it is a work which has just begun.

Mention should be made in this connection, also, of the pictures of the toilet-rooms of some of the police stations, presenting revolting and unsanitary conditions which have not yet been remedied. The milk-inspection exhibit was replete with information. Filthy cow stables, unsanitary creameries, dirty milk depots made an offensive showing, even when somewhat softened by the camera. The necessity is very apparent of a largely increased force of inspectors in all the seven distinct stages from the dairy to the retail stores if the public is to be assured of pure milk.

While the division of inspection did not occupy very much space, its exhibit was very much to the point. This division acts as a check on excessive prices and inferior goods billed to various departments. Its necessity was shown as the official in charge displayed article after article billed to the city at prices sometimes eight or ten times above their actual worth and the actual price finally paid. If the work of this department could in some way be enlarged to cover the entire field of municipal accounts in all departments, it might still further justify itself in preventing padded pay-rolls such as have been unearthed in Queens.

Each of the three hundred and fifty booths had its own distinctive appeal, and not the least impressive feature was the crowds of people, young and old, of both sexes and all grades of society, who surged through the building for a solid month.

That an exhibition of this kind cannot fail to bring great and lasting results of value to all municipalities is not to be doubted. And that other cities will follow the lead of New York in this respect is surely greatly to be desired.

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## Through the Opera Glass.

(Continued from page 97.)

## A POINT TO REMEMBER WHEN BUYING THEATER TICKETS.

The prospective purchaser of theater tickets would do well to add to his list of box-office queries regarding the location of seats one more—the important one of which side of the theater the principal scenes of the play are set. If those who go to see that entirely delightful and refreshing play, "Pomander Walk," at Wallack's Theater, are so unfortunate as to be seated on the left side of the house, the charm of the scenery surrounding the row of little Georgian houses is more than half lost to them. This applies to the entire left side of the theater. Persons sitting in the boxes or in choice orchestra seats are no better off than those sitting in the fifty-cent seats in the gallery. They may hear the players talking about the river and the "Eyesore" (a persistent fisherman on the river's bank) and about the antics of a pet cat, but they do not get as much as a glimpse of the scenes which cause little ripples of appreciative laughter from the right side of the house.

## "THE DEEP PURPLE," AT THE LYRIC THEATER.

Good melodrama seldom fails to make money for its authors and producers. Even the highbrows like now and then to see a real thriller. If I were a playwright I should devote my energies to writing a melodrama, with villains concocting evil schemes, a brave young hero who nips all the schemes in the bud, a sweet heroine, an adventuress-accom-

## Cheated for Years

## PREJUDICE WILL CHEAT US OFTEN IF WE LET IT.

You will be astonished to find how largely you are influenced in every way by unreasoning prejudice. In many cases you will also find that the prejudice has swindled you, or, rather, made you swindle yourself. A case in illustration:

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"I found it delicious, and it was not long till I began to experience the beneficial effects. My stomach resumed its normal state, the eructations and bitterness ceased and I have gained all my lost weight back."

"I am so well satisfied with the result that so long as I may live and retain my reason Grape-Nuts shall constitute quite a portion of my daily food."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

plice of the villains and all the rest of it. To keep an audience fully awake and to hear an occasional laugh that has not been paid for by a free pass must be a genuine satisfaction to an author. Wilson Mizner and Paul Armstrong, who wrote "The Deep Purple," experienced that satisfaction on the opening night of their tinted play at the Lyric Theater. Whatever one may think of the play as an intellectual effort, no one will deny that he stayed until the final curtain—which statement speaks for itself. The plot of "The Deep Purple" is improbable, if not impossible. Its situations are ridiculous when one searches in them for realism. But the play furnishes good entertainment and there is nothing in it to offend one's sense of decency. The cast, with the exception of Catherine Calvert, who is too inexperienced for the part of the heroine, is exceptionally good. Ada Dwyer, Jameson Lee Finney, Richard Bennett, W. J. Ferguson and Emmett Carrigan particularly covered themselves with glory.

## PLAYS ONE CAN TAKE HIS WIFE OR DAUGHTER TO.

EDITOR'S NOTE: During the course of the dramatic season, Miss Harriet Quimby, LESLIE'S dramatic editor, receives many letters from subscribers and others asking her to name the decent plays to which a man may take the feminine members of his family. As most of the productions go on tour after leaving New York, we believe that a list of wholesome plays will be found valuable to the public.

Pomander Walk	Wallack's Theater
The Slim Princess	Globe
Trelawny of the Wells	Empire
The Gamblers	Maxine Elliott's
The Spring Maid	Liberty
Naughty Marietta	New York
Madame Sherry	New Amsterdam
Secret Service	Criterion
Suzanne	Lyceum
Blue Bird	Majestic
Vanity Fair	New Theater
William Collier	Collier's Theater
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm	Republic
The Squaw Man	Broadway
The Midnight Sons	Circle
The Concert	Belasco
Marriage à la Carte	Casino
Get-Rich-Quick, Wallingford	Gaiety
The Havoc	Bijou
The Deep Purple	Lyric
Getting a Polish	Circle
The Paradise of Mahomet	Herald Square
Chantecler	Knickerbocker

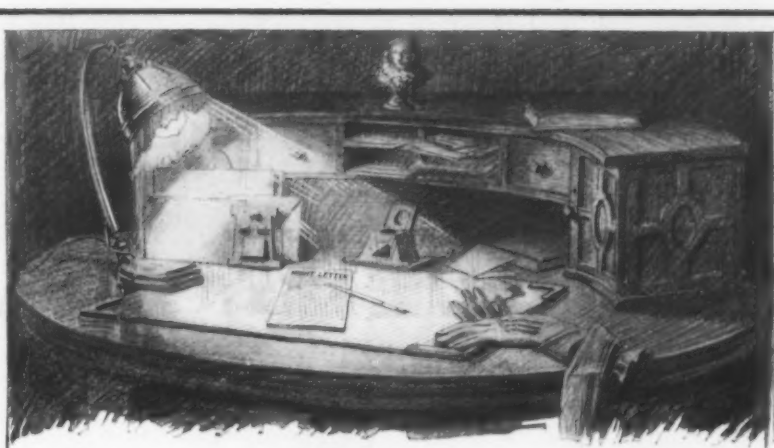
## The Hippodrome

## Are Our Colleges Mismanaged?

IT IS hardly fair to expect the same degree of economic efficiency from a university as from a modern industrial plant. It is not surprising, therefore, that Morris L. Cooke, acting for the Carnegie Foundation, found something to criticize, from the business man's point of view, in the organization and administration of the eight colleges and universities investigated by him. One of the chief criticisms is in reference to the money and time spent upon research work, to the neglect of teaching; and, as an example of the craze for research, Mr. Cooke cites a case where a piece of work carried on for two years is pronounced useless by every one except the professor in charge. But if the professor in charge should spend even another two years along the same line of investigation and at last discover a principle that would benefit all branches of science, we imagine his severest critics would have to say it was labor well spent. Not only so, but science learns many valuable lessons through failures. It may well be that some institutions spend more time than they can afford on distinctively research work, but it should be remembered that practical value or economic efficiency is not the main test of scientific investigation.

Mr. Cooke's soul was grieved, too, at not finding college lecture-rooms in use all the time, and mention is made of one case where a certain room is used only six hours a week. The best record found was in Fayerweather Hall, at Columbia, where each room is used on an average of three and three-quarter hours a day. But surely he does not expect all rooms to be used as continuously as those of a manufacturing or commercial plant. A schedule of recitations and lectures in a big institution is a problem, even with proper facilities as to rooms. With their present number cut down, we venture to assert that the colleges investigated would have to call in the services of some one even more expert than Mr. Cooke to arrange a schedule that would suit all classes and all instructors.

However, we believe this report of the Foundation will do some good. Never in the history of education in this country, or, indeed, in the world, have educational institutions required so much money for their maintenance and development. Where thousands were once given, millions are now asked for.



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# Sporting Gossip

By ED. A. GOEWY.

I HAVE been assured by men who are now in close touch with George Hackenschmidt, the "Russian Lion," that there is no chance for a match between him and Frank Gotch for the championship of the world in the very near future. Gotch may yet wrestle Hack—in fact, probably will—for he has never shown an inclination not to accept money; but he is in no condition to do so at present. At this writing he has announced that he will begin wrestling in a small way and will work up gradually until he feels that he is ready for the biggest men in the game. Gotch was not in good physical condition when he retired and probably is a long way from being in prime form to-day. He will need a lot of preliminary work and it is possible that he and the Russian may not get together to wrestle for the championship of the world for some months. If Hackenschmidt persists in his announced intention of closing his American tour in April and making a trip round the world, they may not meet until late in 1911. When Hack and Gotch wrestled for the world's championship before, the former was in anything but good physical condition. Don't smile at this, for I know absolutely just how badly off Hack was. In spite of this and the fact that the referee permitted Gotch to rough him almost con-



THE YALE CREW AT ITS WINTER WORK.  
Coach Kennedy trying out the candidates on the rowing machines in the boat house.

lieve, from what I hear, that Gotch is; and in a fair match, if held in the near future, I believe—and so do the Western sporting authorities who are in closest touch with the pair—that Hack would stand the "retired champion" on his head. Don't put any faith in the vaporings of "Farmer" Burns. He was once a good wrestler, but that lets him out. To-day he is a has-been and belongs with the others who trained Jeff for months and yet told their dreams of his perfect physical condition to the sporting public, while "outsiders" could see that Jim was only a wreck of his former self. The fact that Burns is backing Gotch should be considered an argument in favor of Hack. Now, here is another point. The chances are that Gotch intended to wrestle Hack this spring, believing he would prove an easy victim after his former defeat. The press agents were worked overtime and everything possible was done toward bringing a record-breaking crowd to Chicago, where the match was to be held in Jan-

uary. But recently some of the friends of Gotch have seen the Russian in action, realized that he is again in perfect condition and by their advice the match was called off for a time. To-day Hackenschmidt is the best man in the game. He may meet Gotch next month or next year. If he does, the title may no longer remain in America. Hackenschmidt and his manager, Jack Curley, have announced that they will



A NEW KIND OF SKATE.  
An experienced man can make thirty miles per hour with this skate. When the foot is raised the skate is drawn together automatically which tightens the spring, which in turn winds itself around a specially constructed gear, attached to the rear wheel of the skate.



A NEW YEAR'S BATH IN THE SURF.  
Three hundred members of the Olympic Club of San Francisco celebrated January 1 with a dip in the Pacific at the Cliff House.—Barnhart.

tinually, Hack lasted over two hours—considerably over. Later on, Gotch went back in his training and when he retired was not a well man. Hack is in perfect condition to-day. I don't be-

probably leave the coast on April 1st for Vancouver, British Columbia. From there they will go to Japan, Korea, China, India, Europe and Russia. This worldwide tour would take months, but if Gotch really intends to keep in training, and with the immense amount of money such a match would mean to both men, I believe it will be abandoned. Hack really believes he can win back the world's championship and so do many others, provided he gets a square deal. Jack Curley, his manager, is one of the shrewdest men in the wrestling game, and he will probably see, if such a match is ever held, that a referee is selected who will permit neither gouging nor prize-fight tactics. The public will insist this time that there is not a suspicion of foul wrestling about the world's championship meeting.

## The Public Forum

### WAR IS A CRIME.

David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University.

A WAR is a crime. Seventy per cent. of our public taxes are used for past and future wars, and this on our own initiative. In Europe the war debt is \$26,000,000,000, all owed to the unseen vampire, and which the nations will never pay and which taxes poor people \$9,500,000 a year. I say that future war is impossible, because the nations cannot afford it. England and Germany cannot possibly go to war, especially because the German Emperor will not fight, knowing that a conflict means the end of his family reign. In answer to the statement that war strengthens men, I say that it does not develop them any more than burglary does, and that it simply brings out deeds of heroism on a background of blood and cowardice.

### ABOLISH COLLEGE YELLS? NEVER!

Edgar F. Smith, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

I KNOW little or nothing about music, but I do know that there is nothing more inspiring on fit occasions than the college yell, while the college songs always appealed to me as being very catchy.

Abolish the yells? By no means! No! Might as well think of abolishing the three cheers for the Stars and Stripes or three cheers for a popular hero. The college yell expresses essentially the same degree of enthusiasm and is equally inspiring. Some college yells are more inspiring than others, of course, depending largely on the institution to which one is attached; but all serve their purposes, and I doubt if they do any permanent injury to the throat or lungs either.

### MAKING MONEY ON THE FARM.

Representative Ralph W. Moss, of Indiana.

THE PERMANENT source of reducing the cost of agricultural products lies in increasing the productive capacity of the soil. This depends principally upon three factors—the more perfect adaptation of cultivated crops to the condition of the soil, the regular rotation of these crops which are well adapted to the particular tract under cultivation and economical fertilization of the soil. Many millions are squandered annually in the purchase of fertilizers by farmers who wish to be progressive, but who lack the information to guide them in the judicious purchase of fertilizing materials; and many times more millions are lost by the waste of barnyard manures and the erosion of the soil. Our farmers have yet to learn generally that the soil is the only known source of wealth which under proper control is not only inexhaustible, but is actually progressive in its yield, as measured by the labor expended. This statement is proven by the increased yields of the older countries of the world and by the slowly increasing yields on our farms since 1896. Our present agricultural conditions are in large part due to the roving habits of the first settlers, which precluded any genuine attachment being formed for the farm.

### WHAT THE PURITAN DID.

Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company.

THE DISCOVERIES of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries literally made a new heaven and a new earth. The Mayflower laid her shining path for the land of the new man. This, however, the Pilgrim appreciated very faintly, the Puritan not at all. The Puritan's spiritual intensity and individuality supplied the driving power which the Pilgrim lacked. The Pilgrim opened the door to the land of the new man. The Puritan tried to close the door, but Destiny held it open. The oncoming thousands, whether they entered the land by the Pilgrim gate or elsewhere, caught the infection. They took from the Puritan not his theocracies, but his conception of individual responsibility. Away went the external forms of Puritanism. Away went the whole European program of society. In came the new man, and with him a demand for the Puritan standards of conduct—standards which have ultimately controlled the public opinion of this people ever since we became a nation standards under which alone government by the people can endure.



DAVID STARR JORDAN.



DARWIN P. KINGSLEY.

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# White Rock

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## Motorist's Column

Automobile Bureau

**G**OOD wine needs no bush, a good play no prologue; possibly, however, a word of explanation as to the "why and wherefore" of this department may be in order. There are men in the automobile world who can feel the approach of an engine stall or a breakdown, through the change, however slight, in the rhythm of the motor. In the same way these experts anticipate motor troubles, we want, through this weekly talk, to anticipate your needs or wants. In other words, we want you to ask us any sort of question concerning the automobile, from what car to buy to what tour to take in it. If the question is of general interest, we will have one of our authorities answer in this column; if it is of only individual interest, it will be carefully and comprehensively answered by letter. Fire away, and we will try to make every shot a bull's-eye, so that you may have a clean automobile score this season.

A resume of the automobile shows is of more or less interest, for just now thousands of people are suffering from automobilitis in a most virulent form. It is absolutely contagious. It has the effect of stimulation instead of enervation. Men who have never had ambition to even think of saving money or increasing their earning capacity have come from the automobile show with jaws set and a determination to make the price of an automobile or die in the attempt. The automobile deserves credit for improving the standard of this man's ability, because when he saves the cost of the car he must go on "doing better" if he wants the car for anything but an ornament.

Three big automobile shows have just folded their tents—the Importers', in the ballroom of the Astor Hotel; the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, in Madison Square Garden, and the Independent Association, in Grand Central Palace. The vastness and comprehensiveness of these exhibits have never been so evident in any previous year. They were typical of the great industry they represented. The cars on show, roughly estimated, would run into more than a million dollars, not including accessories; seventy-five thousand dollars were spent on preparing the buildings for the shows. The general trend was toward the longer wheel base in the small and low-priced cars, adding comfort and appearance. The selling price averaged about \$2,000, while the much-talked-of reduction in price of standard cars was realized only to the extent of twenty-six dollars. This, with the reduction of ten-horse-power (on an average of a little more than twenty-five horse-power) found in 1911 models, leads to the deduction that this year's cars are of better construction, more economical and efficient than those of previous seasons. The four-cylinder motor still has the call, although there is an increased demand for the six-cylinder in the more expensive car.

The fore door and torpedo body styles, so much in evidence at the Importers' and Independent exhibits, were an overwhelming feature at the Garden as well. Not a concern failed to show at least one, while with some exhibits it was a case of fore door throughout the entire line. No innovation shown this year has met with such general adoption by manufacturers and approval by users. It adds remarkably to the symmetry of the car,

but it has made the touring model more than ever an all-year vehicle. Some of the makers show their interest in the comfort of their customers by fitting fore doors that may be detached without detracting from the appearance of completeness. This meets hot-weather demands, because, though the closed-in body is desirable for ten months, there are times during the summer when as much openness as possible is preferable. Clearing the running board of tool boxes, tanks, luggage carriers and tires is a notable improvement.

There is very little evidence of freakish designs this year, the most pronounced freak being the motorette, a cross between a runabout and a motorcycle—two wheels in front with motorcycle tires, one wheel behind carrying a three-inch automobile tire. It lacks the luxury of the snappy little \$500 cars, but meets the price found in the most deflated automobile-inclined purse.

That the farmer is becoming a more important factor in the purchase of automobiles is more evident this year than ever before, as is shown by the number of convertible bodies on the market. New models are available for passenger or carrying purposes, so that the farmer may carry produce in his car or convert it into a touring car when desirable.

The Federal registration bill, one of the most important pieces of automobile legislation sought thus far, seems in a fair way to be reported during the present session of Congress, according to the report of C. T. Terry, chairman of the legislative board of the American Automobile Association.

The State of Florida is building an automobile speedway the full length of the peninsula—about three hundred and fifty miles along the east coast.

How many gallons of gasoline do you suppose are used in one year in the country? You won't guess within a million. *Motor Age* figures the number at 103,985,000, in this way: There are 250,000 gasoline cars, each averaging 5,194 miles during the season, getting 12½ miles' service to the gallon. Pencil this up at fifteen cents a gallon, and the cost is \$15,597,750 (if no one has made a mistake in the arithmetic).

The touring record of the world is now held by Ernest L. Ferguson, official representative of the American Automobile Association, in conducting the present New York to the Pacific pathfinding tour. Mr. Ferguson passed the 75,000-mile mark when he reached El Paso, Tex., on December 23d, 1910.

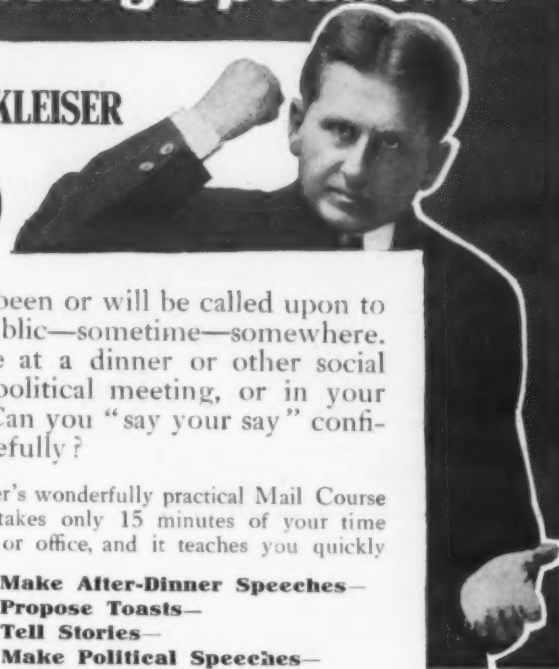
A most unusual sort of automobile contest is one that has been arranged to start from Cape Town on February 7th. An English car and crew will race a German car and crew from Cape Town to Cairo, or from one end of Africa to the other. Each team will consist of five men.

Four thousand gallons of petrol have been distributed at stations between Elizabethville, the southern railhead of the Cape to Cairo Railroad, and Gondokoro, in the Sudan. This is for the use of the British car. From Gondokoro on a launch working from Khartum will provide the base of supplies. Military officers will be in each car and the equipment will be limited to the army allowance for soldiers on active service.

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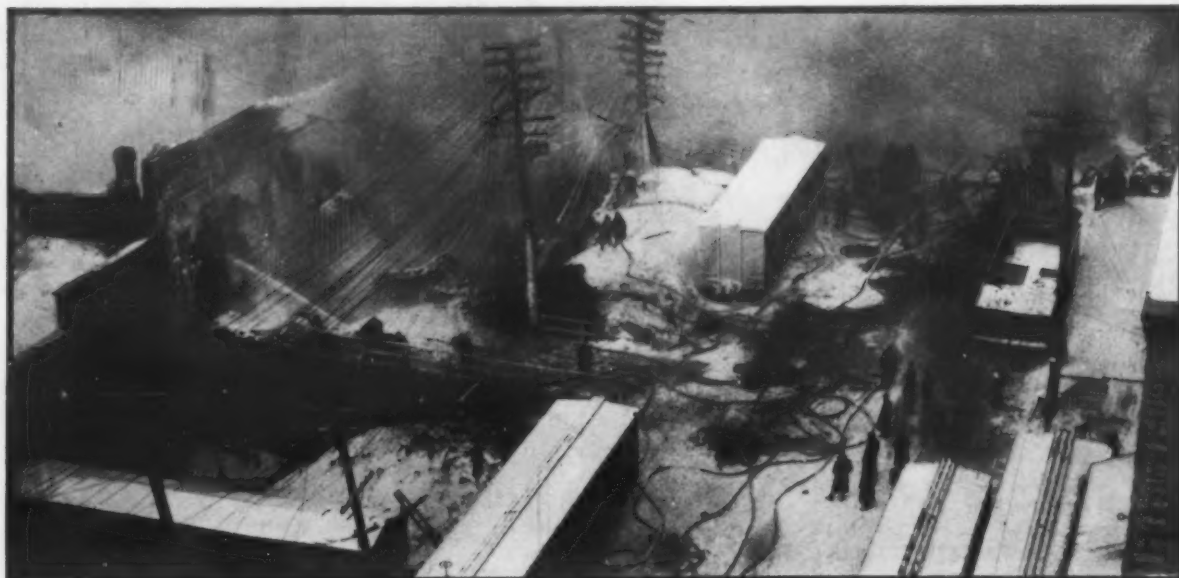
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# A Week's Story of Disaster



**THE FIRE THAT MADE MINNEAPOLIS DARK.**

The General Electric Company's power plant was destroyed January 6, throwing the entire city into darkness and closing hundreds of factories. The fire was caused by an explosion in the power house. Blinding arcs of electricity, powerful enough to bore through inches of solid steel, rent the air, igniting coal gas in the boiler room.—*Luxton.*



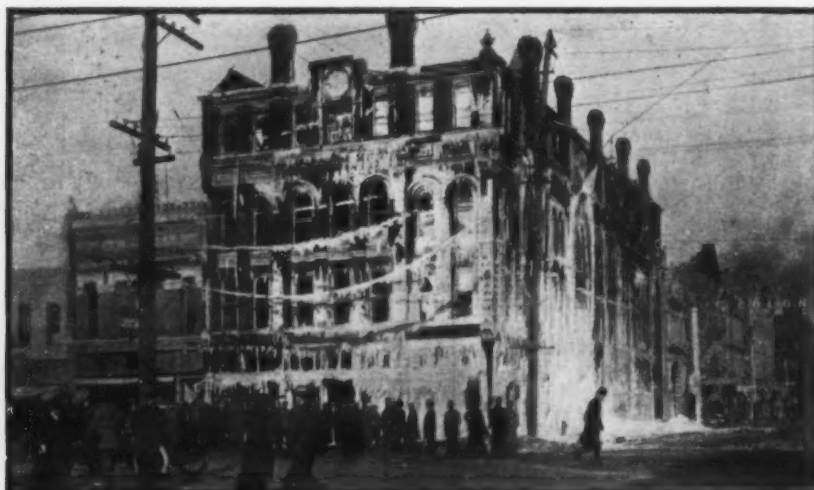
**NEW YORK'S CHINATOWN ABLAZE.**

Fifty thousand persons swarmed up to the police lines to view this fire, January 7, in one of the most famous sections of the metropolis.—*Aide.*



**CINCINNATI'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BURNED.**

Six lives were lost and nearly a million dollars damage was done January 10. The building was practically destroyed in three quarters of an hour.—*Schmidt.*



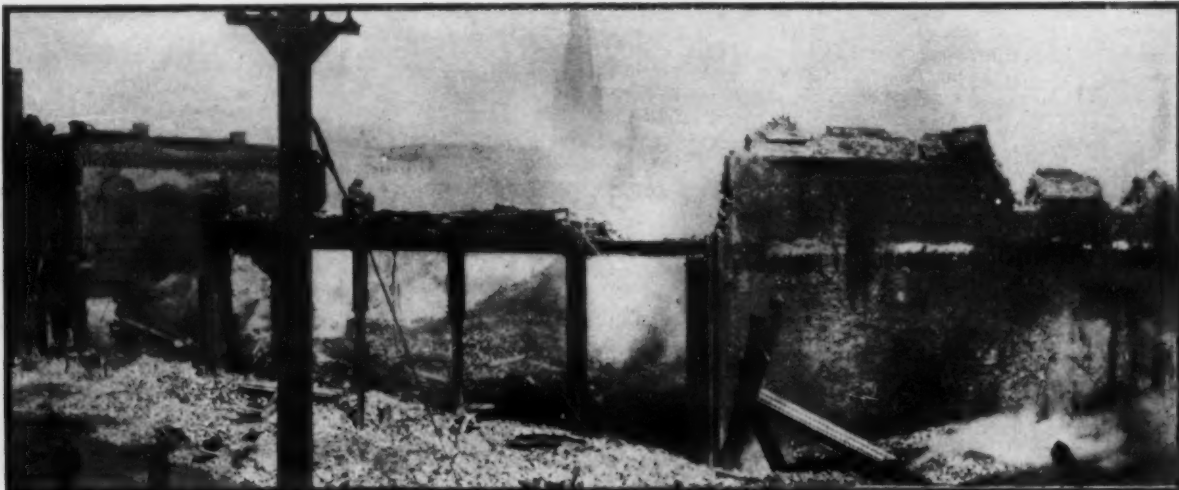
**NEW YEAR'S BLAZE AT WICHITA, KAN.**

With mercury at zero and a gale of wind, this fire burned eighteen hours, but it was confined to one building, with \$135,000 loss.—*Gutler.*



**OKLAHOMA CITY'S (OKLA.) LOSS.**

It was seven degrees below zero when this fire broke out. The damage was \$125,000.—*Biggs.*



**A MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK.**

An entire block in the center of the city was destroyed January 2. The largest furniture house in the State went up in the flames. Among the burned buildings was one owned by the Governor of Arkansas.—*Stout.*



**SLEEPING CAR TELESCOPED BY LOCOMOTIVE.**

Six lives were lost at Batavia, N. Y., January 13, when one express crashed into the rear of another. The accident is said to have been due to a misunderstanding of signals. It was two hours after the wreck before the first body was taken out.—*Walman.*



**REAR-END CRASH AT CHENEY, WASH.**

Five were killed and many injured in disaster near Spokane, January 2, when a limited, running fifty miles an hour, ran into another passenger train waiting to take a switch. Photograph shows how rear car was split in two.—*Nelson.*





## REPORTING NEWS WITH THE CAMERA

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